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WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

MYTHS

FROM

OVID'S METAMORPHOSES

WITH A VOCABULARY

EDITED BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon.

SIXTEENTH THOUSAND

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1886

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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the Classical Writers usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the Greek Testament.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the Public Schools Latin Primer, or in Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from Jelf's Greek Grammar, Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek, or the Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig

LONDON: Oct. 1877.

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EX

OVIDII METAMORPHOSEON LIBRIS FABULÆ QUÆDAM EXCERPTÆ.

DEUCALION ET PYRRHA.

Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam vidit inanem, Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras, Deucalion, lacrimis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis; "O soror, o conjux, o femina sola superstes, Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo, Deinde torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt; Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus, Nos duo turba sumus; possedit cetera pontus. Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ Certa satis; terrent etiamnum nubila mentem. Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses, Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? Ouo sola timorem Ferre modo posses? quo consolante, dolores? Namque ego, crede mihi, si te modo pontus haberet, Te sequerer, conjux, et me quoque pontus haberet. O utinam possem populos reparare paternis Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ!

Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus, Sic visum superis, hominumque exempla manemus."

Dixerat, et flebant. Placuit cœleste precari Numen, et auxilium per sacras quærere sortes. Nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas. Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes. Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores Vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctæ 25 Ad delubra deæ, quorum fastigia turpi Squalebant musco, stabantque sine ignibus aræ. Ut templi tetigêre gradus, procumbit uterque Pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo: Atque ita, "Si precibus," dixerunt, "numina justis Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum. Dic, Themi, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri Arte sit; et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus." Mota dea est, sortemque dedit; "Discedite templo: Et velate caput; cinctasque resolvite vestes: Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis."

Obstupuêre diu; rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior, jussisque deæ parere recusat;
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore; pavetque
Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.

40 Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris
Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant.
Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
Mulcet, et, "Aut fallax," ait, "est sollertia nobis,
Aut pia sunt nullumque nefas oracula suadent.

45
Magna parens terra est; lapides in corpore terræ
Ossa reor dici; jacere hos post terga jubemur."

5

Conjugis augurio quanquam Titania mota est, Spes tamen in dubio est. Adeò cœlestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis; sed quid tentare nocebit? Descendunt, velantque caput, tunicasque recingunt. Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt. Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?) Ponere duritiem cœpêre suumque rigorem, Mollirique mora, mollitaque ducere formam, 55 Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis Contigit, ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri Forma potest hominis, sed uti de marmore cœpto Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis. Ouæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida suco 60 Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum. Quod solidum est, flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa: Quod modo vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit. Inque brevi spatio, superorum munere, saxa Missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem; 65 Et de femineo reparata est femina jactu. Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum; Et documenta damus, quā simus origine nati. 68

PYRAMUS ET THISBE.

Pyramus et Thisbe—juvenum pulcherrimus alter, Altera, quas oriens habuit, prælata puellis— Contiguas tenuêre domos, ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem. Notitiam primosque gradūs vicinia fecit. Tempore crevit amor. Tædæ quoque jure coîssent; Sed vetuêre patres, quod non potuêre vetare.

Fissus erat tenui rimā, quam duxerat olim,
Quum fieret, paries, domui communis utrique.
Id vitium, nulli per secula longa notatum,
[Ouid non sentit amor?] primi sensistis, amantes,
Et voci fecistis iter. Tum murmure parvo
Multa priùs questi, statuunt, ut nocte silenti
Fallere custodes foribusque excedere tentent;
Quumque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra relinquant;

Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,
Conveniant ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra
Arboris. Arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis,
Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti.
Pacta placent; et lux tardè discedere visa
Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îsdem.

Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
Egreditur, fallitque suos; adopertaque vultum
Pervenit ad tumulum, dictāque sub arbore sedit.
Audacem faciebat amor. Venit, ecce, recenti
Cæde leæna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undā.
Quam procul ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe
Vidit, et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum;
Dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
Ut lea sæva sitim multā compescuit undā,
Dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sina ipsā,
Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictûs.
Serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto

Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore,

Pyramus. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
Repperit, "Una duos nox," inquit, "perdet amantes,
E quibus illa fuit longā dignissima vitā.

Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te, miseranda, peremi,
In loca plena metūs qui jussi nocte venires,
40
Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
O, quicunque sub hāc habitatis rupe, leones!
Sed timidi est optare necem." Velamina Thisbes
Tollit, et ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.
45
Utque dedit notæ lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,
"Accipe nunc," inquit, "nostri quoque sanguinis haustūs:"

Quoque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum.

Nec mora: ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.

Ut jacuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat altè;

Non aliter, quàm quum vitiato fistula plumbo

Scinditur, et tenues stridente foramine longè

Ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit.

Arborei fetūs aspergine cædis in atram

Vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix

Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.

Ecce, metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem, Illa redit; juvenemque oculis animoque requirit, Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula gestit. 59 Utque locum et versam cognovit in arbore formam, Sic facit incertam pomi color, hæret an hæc sit. Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum Membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo

Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit, æquoris instar. Quod tremit, exiguā quum summum stringitur aurā. Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos; Et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum, Vulnera supplevit lacrymis, fletumque cruori Miscuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens, "Pyrame," clamavit, "quis te mihi casus ademit? Pyrame, responde. Tua te, carissime, Thisbe Nominat. Exaudi, vultūsque attolle jacentes." Ad nomen Thisbes, oculos jam morte gravatos Pyramus erexit, visāque recondidit illā. 75 Quæ postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense Vidit ebur vacuum, "Tuate manus," inquit, "amorque Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum Hoc manus: est et amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires. Persequar exstinctum; letique miserrima dicar Causa comesque tui; quique a me morte revelli, Heu, solā poteras, poteris nec morte revelli. Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati, O multùm miseri, meus illiusque, parentes: Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit, 86 Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem. At tu, quæ ramis, arbor, miserabile corpus Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duerum, Signa tene cædis; pullosque, et luctibus aptos Semper habe fetūs, gemini monumenta cruoris." Dixit; et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum, 91 Incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a cæde tepebat. Vota tamen tetigêre deos, tetigêre parentes;

Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater; Quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.

ATLAS IN MONTEM MUTATUS.

Jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti, Constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, Exiguamque petit requiem, dum Lucifer ignes Evocet Auroræ, currūs Aurora diurnos.

Hic, hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans, Iapetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus Rege sub hoc et pontus erat, qui solis anhelis Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes. Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas Errabant; et humum vicinia nulla premebant. Arboreæ frondes, auro radiante nitentes, Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant. "Hospes," ait Perseus illi, "seu gloria tangit Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor; Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras. 15 Hospitium requiemque peto." Memor ille vetustæ Sortis erat; Themis hanc dederat Parnassia sortem; "Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro Arbor; et hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus habebit." Id metuens solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi, Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes. Huic quoque, "Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum, Ouas mentiris," ait, "longè tibi Jupiter absit:"

Vimque minis addit; foribusque expellere tentat
Cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.
Viribus inferior (quis enim par esset Atlanti
Viribus?) "At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,
Accipe munus," ait; lævāque a parte Medusæ
Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora.

Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba comæque

In silvas abeunt; juga sunt humerique manūsque: Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen: Ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes, Crevit in immensum; sic, dî, statuistis; et omne Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

ICARUS.

Dædalus interea, Creten longumque perosus
Exsilium, tactusque soli natalis amore,
Clausus erat pelago. "Terras licèt," inquit, "et
undas
Obstruat, at cœlum certè patet: ibimus illac.
Omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos."
Dixit; et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas,
A minimā cœptas, longam breviore sequenti:
Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam
Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.
10
Tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas;
Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,

Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus una Stabat; et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, Ore renidenti modò, quas vaga moverat aura, Captabat plumas; flavam modò pollice ceram Mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima cœptis Imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas Ipse suum corpus, motaque pependit in aura. 20

Instruit et natum; "Medioque ut limite curras, Icare," ait, "moneo; ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat: Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten, Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumve Orionis ensem. 25 Me duce, carpe viam." Pariter præcepta volandi Tradit, et ignotas humeris accommodat alas. Inter opus monitūsque genæ maduêre seniles, Et patriæ tremuêre manūs. Dedit oscula nato, Non iterum repetenda, suo; pennisque levatus 30 Antè volat, comitique timet: velut ales, ab alto Quæ teneram prolem producit in aëra nido: Hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes; Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas. 34

Hos aliquis, tremulă dum captat arundine pisces,
Aut pastor baculo, stivăve innixus arator,
Vidit, et obstupuit; quique æthera carpere possent,
Credidit esse deos. Et jam Junonia lævā
Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ:
Dextra Lebynthos erant, fecundaque melle Calymne:
Quum puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu,
Deseruitque ducem, cœlique cupidine tactus

Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis	
Mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.	
Tabuerant ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos,	45
Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras;	
Oraque cæruleā, patrium clamantia nomen,	
Excipiuntur aqua, quæ nomen traxit ab illo.	
At pater infelix, nec jam pater, "Icare," dixit;	49
"Icare," dixit, "ubi es? qua te regione requiram	?
Icare," dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis;	
Devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulcro	
Condidit; et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.	53

MIDAS.

Hunc, assueta cohors, Satyri Bacchæque frequentant:

At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque Ruricolæ cepêre Phryges, vinctumque coronis Ad regem traxêre Midan: cui Thracius Orpheus Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.

Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, Hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit Per bis quinque dies, et junctas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarum sublime coegerat agmen
Lucifer undecimus, Lydos quum lætus in agros
Rex venit, et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.
Huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit
Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.
Ille, male usurus donis, ait, "Effice, quicquid
Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum."

35

Annuit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit Liber; at indoluit, quòd non meliora petîsset.

Lætus abit, gaudetque malo Berecyntius heros, Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat. Vixque sibi credens, non altā fronde virentem 20 Ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est. Tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro. Contigit et glebam: contactu gleba potenti Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas: Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum: Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis 26 Admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur. Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis, Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.

Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuêre ministri, Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes. Tum verò, sive ille suā Cerealia dextrā Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant; Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat, Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant. Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis: Fusile per rictūs aurum fluitare videres.

Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque, Effugere optat opes, et, quæ modò voverat, odit. 40 Copia nulla famem relevat: sitis arida guttur Urit; et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro. Ad cælumque manūs et splendida brachia tollens, "Da veniam, Lenæe pater; peccavimus," inquit; "Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno."

Mite deûm numen Bacchus peccâsse fatentem 46 Restituit, pactamque fidem, data munera, solvit. "Neve male optato maneas circumlitus auro, Vade," ait, "ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem; Perque jugum montis, labentibus obvius undis, 50 Carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortūs; Spumiferoque tuum fonti, qua plurimus exit, Subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen." Rex jussæ succedit aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem. 55 Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ Arva rigent auro madidis pallentia glebis.

Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
Pingue sed ingenium mansit; nocituraque, ut antè,
Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis. 61
Nam, freta prospiciens, latè riget arduus alto
Tmolus in ascensu; clivoque extentus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina Nymphis,
Et leve ceratā modulatur arundine carmen, 66
Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantūs,
Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.

Monte suo senior judex consedit, et aures 69
Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cærula tantùm
Cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
Isque deum pecoris spectans, "In judice," dixit,
"Nulla mora est." Calamis agrestibus insonat ille;
Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam forte canenti)
Carmine delenit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit 75

Tmolus ad os Phœbi: vultum sua silva sequuta est. Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus, Verrit humum Tyrio saturatā murice pallā, Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinet a lævā; tenuit manus altera plectrum. 80 Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto Pollice sollicitat: quorum dulcedine captus, Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas. Iudicium sanctique placet sententia montis

Omnibus; arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur,
Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures 86
Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram;
Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet,
Instabilesque imo facit, et dat posse moveri.
Cetera sunt hominis; partem damnatur in unam,
Induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli.

Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris.
Sed, solitus longos ferro resecare capillos,
Viderat hoc famulus: qui, quum nec prodere visum
Dedecus auderet cupiens efferre sub auras,
96
Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit humumque
Effodit; et, domini quales aspexerit aures,
Voce refert parvā, terræque immurmurat haustæ;
Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regestā
100
Obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus
Cæpit; et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno,
Prodidit agricolam: leni nam motus ab Austro
Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures.

PHILEMON ET BAUCIS.

Lelex animo maturus et ævo · Sic ait, "Immensa est, finemque potentia cœli Non habet; et, quicquid superi voluêre, peractum est. Quoque minus dubites, tiliæ contermina quercus Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro. 5 (Ipse locum vidi; nam me Pelopeïa Pittheus Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti.) Haud procul hinc stagnum, tellus habitabilis olim, Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undæ. Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis. Mille domos adiêre, locum requiemque petentes: Mille domos clausêre seræ. Tamen una recepit, Parva quidem, stipulis et cannà tecta palustri: Sed pia Baucis anus parilique ætate Philemon 15 Illā sunt annis juncti juvenilibus. illā Consenuêre casā; paupertatemque fatendo Effecêre levem, nec iniqua mente ferendam. Nec refert dominos illic famulosne requiras: 10 Tota domus duo sunt; îdem parentque jubentque.

"Ergo ubi cœlicolæ parvos tetigêre penates, Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes, Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis. Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes Suscitat hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco Nutrit, et ad flammas animā producit anili;

25

30

Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aëno. Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis. Furcā levat ille bicorni Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno; Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem Exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.

"Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas. 35 Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic Fagineus, curvā clavo suspensus ab ansā: Is tepidis impletur aguis, artūsque fovendos Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis Impositus lecto sponda pedibusque salignis: Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo Sternere consuêrant; sed et hæc vilisque vetusque Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno. Accubuêre dei. Mensam succincta tremensque Ponit anus: mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar: 45 Testa parem fecit. Ouæ postquam subdita clivum Sustulit, æquatam mentæ tersêre virentes. Ponitur hìc bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ. Conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia fæce. Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti, 50 Ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla: Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc, cælatus eādem Sistitur argillā crater; fabricataque fago Pocula, quà cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.

"Parva mora est, epulasque foci misêre calentes; Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ, 56 Dantque locum mensis paulùm seducta secundis.

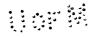
Hic nux, hic mista est rugosis carica palmis, Prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ. Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultūs Accessêre boni : nec iners pauperque voluntas.

"Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleri Sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina, Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis 65 Concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon, Et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.

"Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ, Ouem dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant. Ille, celer pennā, tardos ætate fatigat, 70 Eluditque diu; tandemque est visus ad ipsos Confugisse deos. Superi vetuêre necari; 'Dîque sumus; meritasque luet vicinia pœnas Impia,' dixerunt: 'vobis immunibus hujus 74 Esse mali dabitur. Modo vestra relinquite tecta, Ac nostros comitate gradūs, et in ardua montis Ite simul.' Parent ambo, baculisque levati Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo. sagitta

"Tantùm aberant summo, quantùm semel ire Missa potest. Flexêre oculos, et mersa palude Cetera prospiciunt, tantùm sua tecta manere. Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum, Illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus Vertitur in templum: furcas subiêre columnæ: Stramina flavescunt; adopertaque marmore tellus, Cælatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur. 86 Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore:

'Dicite, juste senex, et femina, conjuge justo Digna, quid optetis.' Cum Baucide pauca loquutus, Consilium superis aperit commune Philemon: 'Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus: et quoniam concordes egimus annos. Auferat hora duos eadem; nec conjugis unquam Busta meæ videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illā.' "Vota fides sequitur; templi tutela fuêre, 95 Donec vita data est. Annis ævoque soluti, Ante gradus sacros quum starent forte, locique Narrarent casūs, frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultūs, Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; 'Valeque, O conjux,' dixêre simul; simul abdita texit Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneïus illic Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 104 Hæc mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) Narravêre senes: equidem pendentia vidi Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia dixi, Cura pii dîs sunt; et, qui coluêre, coluntur." 108



ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl ablative.	m masculine.
acc accusative.	n. or neut neuter.
acc. to . according to.	nom nominative
adj adjective.	num numeral.
adv adverb.	obsol obsolete.
c = cum. with.	ord ordinal.
cf. = confer compare.	p. or part participle.
comm. gen. common gender.	pa participial adj.
comp comparative degree.	pass passive.
conj conjunction.	perf perfect.
contr contracted.	pers person, persona.
dat dative.	pluperf. pluperfect.
def. defect defective.	plur plural.
dem. demonstr. demonstrative.	por, positive degree.
dep deponent.	poss possessive.
desid desiderative.	prep preposition.
dissyll dissyllable.	pres present.
esp especially.	prob probably.
etym etymology.	pron pronoun.
f feminine.	[§] paragraph in Pub-
folldfollowed.	lic Schools Latin
fr from.	Primer.
freq frequentative.	rel. , relative.
fut future.	Sans Sanscrit.
gen genitive.	semi-dep semi-deponent.
gov governing,	sing singular.
Gr Greek.	subj subjunctive.
imperf imperfect.	sup superlative; supine.
inch inchoative.	trisyll trisyllable.
ind. or indic. indicative.	t. t technical term.
indecl indeclinable.	uncontr uncontracted.
indef indefinite.	v. a verb active.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	v. dep verb deponent.
intens intensive.	v. n verb neuter.
interj interjection.	voc vocative.
interrog interrogative.	$= \dots $ equal to-

 $N.B.\!-\!\!$ The figures before v.a., v. dep., and v.n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are no inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B. For ADDENDA see p. 81.

N.B. In this Vocabulary

Atl.	= Atlas.	Mid.		Midas.
Deuc.	= Deucalion.	Phil.	=	Philemon and Baucis.
Ic.	= Icarus.	Pyr.	=	Pyramus and Thisbe.

ab (a), prep. gov. abl.: 1. From, away from.—2. To denote the direction from which an object is viewed: At or on.—3. With verbs pass. or neut. to denote the agent: By, by means of [akin to Gr. ān-c; Sans. ap-a]. abdītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abdo.

ab-do, dldi, dltum, dere, 3.
v.a. [ab, "away"; do, "to put"]
("To put away or remove";
hence) To hide, conceal.—Pass.:
ab-dor, dltus sum, di.

äb-60, ivi or ii, itum, Ire, v. n. [äb, "away"; čo, "to go"] 1. To go away or depart.—
2. To be changed, transformed, or metamorphosed.

ab-sum, füi, esse, v. n. [ab, "away from"; sum, "to be"]
To be away from a place or person; to be absent or distant: with Dat. [§ 107, b]; with Abl. [§ 122, a].

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go to" hence) To be added. accinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass, of accingo.

ac-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingère, 3. v. a. [for ad-cingo; fr. åd, "to or on to"; cingo, "to gird"] 1. To gird to or on to.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: To gird one's self about with a sword, etc.—Pass.: ac-cingor, cinctus sum, cingi.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. [for ad-cēpio; fr. ād, "to"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) To take. receive.

ac-cübo, cübül, cübitum, cübare, 1. v. n. [for ad-cübo; fr. dd, "without force"; cübo, "to lie down"] To lie down, or recline, esp. on a couch at table. accübül, perf. ind. of ac-

ā-car, cris, cre, adj. [for ac-

FOCABULARY.

where of the control of the control

have, alv. [ad, "to or up have, alv. [ad, "to or up have, alv. old form of hoc, """ ["To, or up to, this"; """ 1. Up to this time; as yet.

Addere, 3. pers. plur. perf.

Addimo, čmi, emptum, iměre, i v. s. [for åddemo; fr. åd, s. v. šm. ; čmo, "to take"] ("To tako to" one's self; hence) With luk. [§ 106, (3)]: To take aray rom another.

admōtus, a, um, P. perf.pass. of sdmövĕo.

ad-movéo, môvi, môtum, môvere, 2. v. a. [ad, "to or up to"; môveo, "to move"] ("To move to or up to"; hence) 1. To bring up to: to place, or put, beside, or close to,—2. To apriv.—Pass.: ad-movéor, môtus sum. môvéri.

ăd-operio, operii, opertum, operire, 4. v. a. [ăd, "without force"; operio, "to cover"] To cover cover over.—Pass.: ăd-

Fior, opertus sum, operiri.

Departus, a. um. P. perf.

of adoporio: at Pyr. v. 23.

Acc. of respect [§§ 142; 100].

sharpen "] | ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrēre,
""" | Xumo) Of fire | 2. v. a. [aid, "without force";
""" | 1. v. rabad, farce. | ūro, "to burn "] To burn, scorch,
""" | To burn etc.

adven-tus, tis. m. [advenlo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person or thing; hence) An arrival.

Aen-um, i. n. [Aen-us, "of copper or bronze"] ("The copper, or bronze, thing"; hence) A caldron or pol.

æquātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of acono.

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [æqu-us, "even, level"] To make eren or level.—Pass.: æqu-or, ātus sum, āri.

æqu-or, oris, n. [æqu-o, "to make level"] ("That which is made level"; hence, "a level surface"; hence) 1. The smooth surface of the sea; the calm, smooth sea.—2. Sometimes plur.: The sea, the waters of the sea.

āër, āèris (Ácc., āèra), m. The air [ana].

e-tas, tatis, f. [for ev-tas; fr. ev-um, "life, age"] ("The state of erum"; hence) 1. Time of life, age.—2. Old age.

æther, èris (Acc., æthera), m. ("The burning, or shining, thing"; hence, "the upper air or ether"; hence) The sky; the air [aidip].

sevum, i, n. ("Life-time, life"; hence) Age, old age [akin to Sans, d'us, "life"; Gr. aifwr].

af-for, fâtus sum, fâri (1st and 2nd persons sing, pres. not found), I. v. dep. [for ad-for; fr. ad, "to"; (for), "to speak"] To speak to, address, accost.

ager, ari. m. A field.— Plur.: Fields, country [akin to Sans. arr-as. Gr. ayp-os, "a field"; cf. English arre].

of adoptrio: at Par. v. 23. ag-men, minis, n. [ag-o, Acc. of respect [§§ 142; 100]. "to set in motion"] ("That

which is set in motion ": hence) Of troops: A column on march: agmen cogere. (to keep together the column; i.e.) to bring up the rear; used figuratively at Mid. v. 9.

a-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, gnoscère, 3. v. a. [for ad-gnosco ; fr. ad, "in relation to"; gnosco, "to know"] ("To know in relation to" one's self; hence) To recognize.

agnovi, perf. ind. of agnosco. ăgo, egi, actum, ăgere, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion": hence) 1. Of a course of action : To pursue, follow: festum agere, to keep, or hold, holiday .- 2. With a subst. as a circumlocution for the action indicated by such subst.; e.g. agere iter = ire, to go, travel, pursue one's journey, etc.: agere silentia = silere, to keep silence, be silent .- 3. Of time: To pass, spend.

agr-estis, este, adj. [ager, agr-i] Of, or belonging to, the country; rustic.

agr-I-col-a, æ, m. [ager, agr-i; (i) connecting vowel; colo, "to cultivate" A cultivator. or tiller, of the fields or soil; a husbandman, peasant.

aio, v. defect. To say [akin to Sans. root AH, " to say āla, æ, f. A wing.

albens, ntis, P. pres. of albeo. alb-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [alb-us, "white"] To be white.

āles. Itis. comm. gen. [āles. "winged"] ("A winged one"; hence) A bird.

ăll-qui, qua, quod (Gen. Sing. alicujus; Dat. alicui; Plur. aliqui, quæ, qua, etc.), indef. pron. adj. [all-us, "another"; qui, (indef.), "any"] ("Any other"; hence) Any, some

ăl-Iter, adv. [obsol. ăl-is=ăl-Ius, "another"] In another way ductor"; hence) A stream, river or manner; otherwise: non aliter [akin to Sans. apnas; ix. ap,

quam, not otherwise than, i.e. to the same way as.

al-ligo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligare, 1. v. a. [for ad-ligo; fr. ad. "without force": ligo, "to bind"] To bind or make fast; to fasten.

alt-e, adv. [alt-us] On high. aloft. Comp.: alt-lus.

al-ter, tera, terum (Gen. altěrĭus; Dat. altěri), adj. [akin to al-ius, "another"] Another; the other of two: alter ... alter. the one . . , the other,

altïus : see alter.

al-tor, toris, m. [al-o, "to nourish"] A nourisher or rearer; a bringer-up, foster-father.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] "Nourished, grown great, or increased by nourishment"; hence) 1.: a. High, lofty.-b. Comp.: Too high or lofty .-- 2. Of silence : Deep, profound. Comp.: alt-lor.

āl-umnus, umni, m. [id.] ("He that is nourished"; hence) A foster-child, pupil, etc.; at Mid. v. 11, applied to Bacchus with reference to Silenus.

alv-ĕus, ĕi, m. [alv-us, "a belly"] ("A thing pertaining to an alvus": hence. "a hollow or cavity"; hence) A tub or traugh.

amans, ntis: 1. P. pres. of ămo. - 2. Pa.: Loving. - As Subst.: A lover.

ămātus, a, um, P. perf. pass.

of amo. ambo. 20. o. adi. plur. Both

[ἄμφω]. amic-tus, tus, m. [amic-lo, "to throw around"] ("A throwing around one"; hence, " mode of dress"; hence) An (outer) garment; a robe, dress:-plur. for sing, at Pyr. v. 33.

amnis, is, m. ("Water-con-

"water": root Nf. "to conduct "].

ăm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. To love [akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

ăm-or, ōris, m. [am-o] 1. Lore .- 2. A locer; at Pyr. v. 66, plur, for sing.

am-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep. [am, "around"; plecto, "to twine"] ("To twine around"; hence) To embrace, clasp. amplexus, a, um, P. perf. of amplector.

anhēl-us, a, um, adj. [anhēl-o, "to pant"] Panting.

ăn-Ilis, Ile, adj. [an us, "an old woman "] Of, or belonging to, an old woman; aged, as applied to women.

(" That ăn-ima, imæ, f. ("That which breathes"; hence) 1. Breath .- 2. Soul .- 3. Life [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

an-Imus, Imi, m. [akin to an ima 1. Mind. - 2. Desire. feeling, affection.

an-nuo, nui, nutum, nuere, 3. v. n. [for ad-nuo; fr. ad, "to" nuo, "to nod"] ("To nod to" hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (3)] To assent to, comply with.

an-nus, ni, m. (" That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: A year [akin to Sans. root AM," to go"; am-ati, "time" also to Gr. ev-vos=ev-covros, " a year"].

ansa, æ, f. A handle [akin to Sans. amsa, "a shoulder"].

anser, is, m. A goose, gander. At an early period of the Roman republic the Gauls under Brennus attempted to take possession of the capitol during the darkness of night, and would have effected their purpose, if the Roman guards had not been awakened by the noise of some geese which the besiegers had disturbed. From this circumstance geese | Yum facere, to grant the power.

were held in high estimation by the Romans, and almost every house had them as its protectors. To this the poet alludes at Phil, v. 68, when he calls the goose of Philemon and Baucis "minimæ custodia villæ" [akin to Sans, hamsa; Gr. χήν].

ante, adv. and prep. : 1. Adv.: a. Before, in front.-b. Before, previously. - 2. Prep. gov. acc.: Before, in front of [akin to Sans. ati, "beyond": Gr. avií, "over against"].

antrum, i, n. A cave, grotto [ăvtpov].

antis, us, f. An old woman. ă-per-lo, ŭi, tum, ire, 4. v. a. "To uncover"; hence) To disclose, reveal, lay open [prob. ab, denoting "reversal or negation" root PER, akin to Sans. root VAR, or VRI, "to cover"].

aptātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of apto.

apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [apt-us] (" To make aptwa" hence) To adapt, fit, adjust. -Pass.: apt-or, ātus sum, āri.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. ap-io, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of"; hence, "fitted to" something; hen) With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: Suitable, or fit, for: adapted, or suited, to.

ăqu-a, æ, f. Water [akin to Sans. ap, "water"].

ār-a (old form ās-a), æ, f. "A seat or raised place"; hence) An elevation for sacred purposes; i.e. an altar [prob. akin to Sans. root As, "to sit"].

ărā-tor, tōris, m. [ăr(a)-o, "to plough"] One who ploughs; a ploughman.

arbitr-ium, ii, n. [arbiter arbitr-i, "an umpire," etc.]
("The thing pertaining to an arbiter"; hence) Power, will, free-will, pleasure, etc.:—arbitrarbor, oris, f. A tree.

arbor-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [arbor] Of, or belonging to, a tree.

arc-so, ii (obsol. sup. Yumo, fer, 2. v. a. To keep at a distance, to ward off [prob. akin to Gr. aprew (and in some meanings to cipya, "to enclose"); also to Sans. root RAKSH, "to preserve"].

ard-ŏus, ŭs, ŏum, adj.: 1. Of a tree: Tall.—2. Of a mountain, etc.: High, lofty.—As Subst.: arduum, i, n. A height, eminence, etc. [akin to Sans. drd-va; Gr. opel-ós, "erect"].

ārens, ntis, P. pres. of āreo. āreo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To be dry.

arg-ŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To make to shine"; hence, "to show or prove"; hence, "to charge " with a crime, etc.; hence) To censure, find fault with. — Pass.: arg-tior, ütus sum, ŭi [prob. akin to Sans. root RåJ, "to shine"].

ār-idus, ida, idum, adj. [ārēo] 1. Dry, parched.—2. Of thirst: Making dry; i.e. parching.

ärista, æ, f. An ear of corn. ar-mentum, menti, n. [ar-o, "to plough"] ("The ploughing thing, the plougher"; hence, "cattle for ploughing"; hence, "cattle for ploughing"; hence,

ar-s, tis, f.: Art, skill [either akint to άρ-ω, "to join," and so, "a joining"; or fr. år-ο, "to plough," and so, "a ploughing," as the earliest and most important act of skill].

art-I-fex, ficis, comm. gen. [for art-i-fac-s; fr. ars, art-is; (i) connecting vowel; FAC, root of fac-to] ("One exercising ars"; hence) An artist, artificer.

ar-tus, tūs, m. ("A fitting on"; "that which fits on";

hence) A joint; a limb [ἄρ-ω, " to

ăr-und-o, înis, f. [prob. ar (=ad), "at"; und-a, "water"] ("That which is, or grows, near water"; hence) 1. A reed.—2. As made of reeds: a. A fishing rod.—b. A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe.

ar-vum, vi. n. [ăr-o, "to plough"] (" The ploughed thing"; hence) A field, plain.
ascen-sus, süs, m. [for a-

scend-sus; fr. ascend-o, "to ascend"] An ascending, ascent. asel-lus, li, m. dim. [for asin-

ăsel-lus, li, m. dim. [for ăsin-lus; fr. ăsin-us, "an ass"] A little ass.

asperg-o, Inis, f. [asperg-o, to sprinkle"] A sprinkling. aspext, perf. ind. of aspicto. a-spicto, spext, spectum, spicker, 8. v. a. [for ad-specto; fr. åd, "on or upon"; specto, "to look"] To look on or upon; to behold. see.

assuē-tus (in poets trisyll.), ta, tum, adj. [assue-sco, "to accustom"] Accustomed, customary, usual.

at, conj. But, yet [akin to Sans. atha: Gr. ataa].

āter, tra, trum, adj. Black, dark.

Atlantiades, æ; see Atlas, altas, antis, m. Allas; a king of Mauritania, fabled to have been changed into a mountain.—Hence, Atlant-lades, ladæ m. A descendant of Atlas: at Phil. v. 11, Mercury, the son of Maia, the daughter of Atlas.

at-que, conj. [for ad-que; fr. ăd, "in addition"; que, "and"]
And also, and moreover; or simply and.

at-tollo, no perf. nor sup., tollere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tollo; fr. ad, "up, upwards"; tollo, "to lift"] To lift, or raise, up.

atton-Itus, Ita, Itum, edi.

[atton-o, "to thunder at"] | drier") The South wind [an-u. "Thundered at": hence) Thunder-struck, amazed.

auc-tor, toris, m. [for augtor: fr. aug-eo. " to produce ("He who produces" something; hence, "a father," etc.; hence) 1. An ancestor .- 2. Of a present, etc.: A bestower, author:-at Mid. 37. auctor muneris refers to Bacchus, and means wine.

aud-ax, ācis, adj. [aud-ĕo] Daring: i.e. in a good sense, bold, courageous, brave.

audeo, ausus sum, audere, 2.

v. semi-dep. To dare or venture something or to do something. aufero, abstuli, ablātum, auferre, v. a. irreg. [for ab-fero; fr. ab, "away"; fero, "to bear"]

To bear away; to carry off or remore from life. augur-Yum, Yi, n. [augur-or,

"to augur"] Augury, divination; interpretation of an omen, etc. aura, æ, f.: 1. The air.-2.

A breeze [aupa]. aur-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [aur-um] ("Provided with aurum"; hence) Ornamented with

gold; gilt. aur-ĕus. ča. čum. adj. [aurum] ("Of, or belonging to, aurum"; hence) Golden, gold.

aur-is, is, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-lo] ("The hearing thing";

hence) An ear. Aurora, æ, f. ("The shining, or bright, thing"; hence, "the morning"; hence) Aurora; the goddess of the morning, or the morning deified [akin to Sans. ushas, fr. root VAS, "to shine" (whence USH, "to burn"); and to Gr. nús, Æolic avws].

aur-um, i, n. ("The burning thing"; i.e. "the glittering, or shining, metal") Gold [akin to Sans. 100t USH. "to burn": Gr. αὖρον].

au-ster. stri. m. (" The

" to dry "]. ausus, a, um, P. perf. of audĕo.

aut, conj.: 1. Or : aut . . . aut, either . . . or . - 2. Sometimes in the poets in the second clause of a negation for negua: see

neque. autumn-ālis. āle. [autumn-us, "autumn "] Of, or belonging to, autumn : autumnal.

auxil-ium, li, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxil-is (=ang-sil-is, fr. aug-eo, " to increase "), " increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the auxilis"; hence) Aid, help, assistance.

ăvēna, æ, f. ("Oats": hence) Oat-strise.

ăv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ăvčo, "to pant after" | ("Panting after"; hence) Eager, longing:

ă-vĭ-s, ăvĭs, f. A bird [akin to Sans. vi. "a bird"; the a is prob. a prefix.

ax-is, is, f. m. ("An axletree"; hence) A car, chariot [akin to Sans. aksh-a, "the axle" of a wheel; Gr. af-wv].

Băbylon-Yus, Ya, Yum, adj. [Babylon, "Babylon"; the metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire in Mesopotamia; its ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi. Babylon was the original seat of astronomy and astrology] Of, or belonging to, Babylon: Babylonian.

bacc-a, æ, f. A berry:-bacca Minervæ, (the berry of Minerva; i.e.) the olive [prob. akin to Sans. root BHAKSH, "to eat"; and so, "the thing eaten"].

Baccha, æ, f. A Baccha or Bacchante (trisyll.): a female companion of Bacchus.

Bacchus, i,m. Bacchus; son

of Jupiter and Seměle, and god of wine and poets [Báxyos].

bă-cŭlum, culi, n. ("That which serves for going"; hence) A staff as a support in walking [akin to βη, root of βί-βη-μι, βα-ινω, "to go"].

barba, æ, f. A beard.

barbăricus, a, um, adj. ("Barbaric"; hence) Rude, un-

couth [βαρβαρικός].

Baucis, idis, ?. Baucis; the wife of Philemon; see Philemon. Bĕrĕcynt-Yus, Ia, Yum, adj. [Berecynt-us, "Berecyntus"; a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybčle] Berecyntian: Berecyntius hēros, (the Berecyntian hero; 1.e..)

Midas, king of Phrygia.
bi-color, coloris, adj. [bi
(=bis), "twice"; color, "colour"] ("With twice a colour";
.e.) Of two colours, two-coloured:
—the olive is described as "bi-color," because it is green when
fresh, and dark-coloured when

old or pickled.

bi-corn-is, e, sdj. [bi (= bis), "twice"; corn-u, "a horn"; ("With twice a horn"; i.e. "two-horned"; hence) Of a fork: Two-pronged, with two prongs.

bis (in composition bi), adv. [for duis fr. duo, "two"; cf. bellum ("war"), fr. duellum]

Twice.

bonus, a, um, adj.: 1. Good in the widest acceptation of the term. —2. Of the countenance, etc.: Kind, benevolent, cheerful.

bos, bŏvis (Plur. boves, bŏum), comm. gen. ("The lowing or bellowing one"; hence) A cow or ox:—Plur.; Cattle [akin to Gr. Boūs].

boum : see bos.

brachium, li, n. An arm [akin to βραχίων].

brevior, us; see brevis.

brěvis, e, adj. In time: Short, brief. Comp.: brěvlor [akin to βραχ-ύς].

bus-tum, ti, n. [for bur-tum; fr. obsol. bur-o=ur-o, "to burn"] ("The burning thing"; hence, "a burning place for the dead"; hence) A tomb.

bux-um, i, n. Box-wood $[\pi \dot{v} \dot{\xi}$ -os, "box-tree"; also "box-wood"].

căcumen, înis, n.: 1. Of a mountain: A peak, top, height, summit.—2. Of a tree: The top.

cădens, ntis, P. pres. of câdo, cădo, cêcldi, câsum, cădêre, 3. v. n.: 1. To fall in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. Of the day: To draw towards the close [akin to Sans. root qAD, "to fall"].

cādūc-Y-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [cādūc-ĕus, "a heraid's staff"; (i) connecting vowel; fēr-o, "to bear"] Bearing a heraid's staff; wand-bearing; an epithetof Mercury.

cæcus, a, um, adj. ("Blind"; hence) Of places: Hidden, secret, concealed, obscure.

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o, "to slay"] Slaughter.

cælātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cælo.

cæl-o, åvi, åtum, åre, 1. v. a., [cæl-um, "a graver"] ("To work, or produce, with a cælum"; hence) To engrave in relief upon metals; and, later, to cas, or found; to form raised work upon any thing.—Pass.: cæl-or, åtus sum. åri.

cærŭl-ĕus (-us), ĕa, ĕum, adj.: 1. Of the waters: Dark-coloured, dark, azure. — 2. Of foliage, etc.: Dark-green, green.

călămus, i, m. A reed [κάλαμος]. călens, ntis, P. pres, of călĕo. is alverburger in a fiver in honey

the Mum, adj.

"Press of chino.

"Rem" of chino.

"Rem" of chino.

"A reed, cans

"A reed, cans

"Mill. cantum, cunter, chinore,

(akin to Sans. root praise, to relate").

[akin to Sans. root praise, to relate"].

[akin to Sans. root ("A

on an instrument;

illus, illi, m. ("The writing to the head";

The hair of the head";

to cap-ut, Gr. κεφ-αλή,

and Sans. kap-dia,

had!".

capto cepi, captum, captre, v. s.: 1. To take, capture.—2.

Mentally: a. To conceie; imagine.

b. To capticate.—Pass.: capbor, captus sum, capi.

cap-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
v. a. intens. [cap-lo] 1. To try, or srive, to seize; to cutch at.—2. Of an angler: To try to take or catch fishes.

cap-ut, tils, n. The head [akin to Sans. kap-dia; Gr. κεφαλή]. card-o, inis, m. ("The swinging thing") The pirot and socket by which the doors of the ancients are fixed and made to open and to commonly rendered hinge to κααδ-αίνα, "to

carens, ntis, P. pres. of car-

căr-so, di, Itum, ère, 2. v. n. ("To shear or be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b]: To be with out; to be destitute or deroid of [akin to kap, a root of keip-s., to shear"].

Căric-a, æ, f. [Căric-us, "Carian"] ("A Carian (dried) fig"; hence) A fig in general. cărissimus, a, um; see cărus.

car-men, minis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) 1. A poem, poetry.-2. A song or strain [akin to Sans. root ÇAÑs, "to praise, to relate"].

carpo, carpsi, carptum, carpero, 3. v. a. ("To pick, pluck, etc.; hence) With definite local substantives; e.o. viam, æthera: To pass over or along; to proceed through, traverse [akin to apπ-άζω, "to seize"].

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. Belored, dear. 6.5 Comp.: cār-lor; Sap.: cār-issīmus [for cam-rus; akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

ca-sa, sæ, f. ("The covering thing"; hence) A hut, cottage, cabin, etc. [prob. for scad-sa; akin to Sans. root skad, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. cad-o, "to fall"] ("A falling; a fall"; hence) An accident, misfortune.

causa, m, f. A cause, occa-

căv-us, a, um, adj. ("Swollen"; hence, with reference to the interior) · Concare, hollow [akin to Sans. root CVI, "to swell"].

Cecrop-Yus, Ia, Yum, adj. [Cecrops, Cecropsis, "Cecrops"; an ancient king of Attiea, who came from Egypt and founded the citadel of Athens] ("M, or

belonging to, Cecrops; Cecropian"; hence) A'henian.—At Mid. v. 5, the final of Cecropio is not elided before the following vowel; the verse, moreover, is Spondaic.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. To go away, withdraw, depart [akin to χάζομαι (=χάδ-

σομαι), "to retire"].

celeber, bris, bre, adj. With Abl. [§ 119, b]: Abounding in,

much frequented by.

cěl-er, ěris, ěre, adj. [CEL, root of cel-lo, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) Swift, rapid, quick.

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To hide, conceal;—at Mid. v. 92, with ellipse of Object, i.e. aures [akin to $\kappa a\lambda \cdot \nu \pi \tau \omega$, "to hide"].

celsior, us; see celsus.
cel-sus, sa, sum, adj. [cel-lo,
"to urge along"] ("Urged
along"; hence) High, lofty.—
Comp.: Too high.

Cēphīs-is, idis, adj. f. [Cēphīs-us, "Cephisus"; a river of Phocis and Bœotia] Of, or belonging to, Cephisus.

cēra, æ, f. Wax [akin to κηρ-ός].

cērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cēro.

Cĕrĕālis, e; see Cĕres.

Căr-es, ĕris, f.: 1. Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. — Hence, Cărê-âlis, âle, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ceres.—2. Corn [akin either to Sans. root kai, "to create," and so, "the creator or producer"; or to Sans. root çaâ, "to ripen," and so, "she who ripens"].

cer-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [cer-a, "wax"] To cover, or overlay, with wax; to wax.—Pass.: cer-or, atus sum, ari.

certa-men, minis, n. [cert a)-o, "to contend"] ("That

which contends"; hence) Contest, strife, contention.

cort-e, adv. [cert-us] Surely, assuredly, certainly.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [CER, rcot of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. Certain, sure.—2. Of love: Stedfast, unvavering.

cessi, perf. ind. of cedo.

cētěra, orum ; see cětěri.

cōtěri, æ a (rare in sing.), adj. The rest of any persons or things; the other.—As Subst.: cōtěra, ōrum, n. plur. The rest of the things; or the remaining things.

cinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass.

of cingo.

cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingère, 3. v. a.: 1. To gird or gird up a garment, etc.—2. To surround with a garland, etc.; to croun.—3. Of ctites, etc.: To encircle, encompass, inclose.—Pass.: cingor, cinctus sum, cligi. clinis, èris, m. Ashes [akin to

Cinis, eris, m. Asses [akin to κόνις, "dust"].

circum, adv. and prep. [prob. ad verbial acc. of circus, "a ring"]

("In a ring"; hence) 1. Adv.: Around, round about, all round.

—2. Prep. with Acc.: Around, etc.

circumdătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumdo.

circum-do, dědi, dětum, dăre, 1. v. a. [circum; do, "to put "] ("To put around"; hence) To surround, inclose, encircle. — Pass.: circum-dor, dětus sum, děri.

circum-lino, no perl, litum, inčre, 3.v. a. [circum, "around"] lino, "to besmear"] ("To besmear around or all over"; hence) To surround, cover, clothe.—Pass.: circum-linor, litus sum, lini.

cithara, &, f. A cithara, a

clamans, ntis, P. pres. of clámo.

clā-mo, māvi, mātum, māre, 1. v. a. To call out or aloud [akin to rad-ow. " to call"].

adi. rura, cla-rus. ra. "Heard"; hence) Of sound: (lear, distinct, loud [prob. akin to Sans. root CRU, Gr. KAV-w, Lat.

clu-to, "to hear" l.

clau-do. si, sum, dere, 3. v. a.: 1. To shut, to shut up, close .- 2. To surround, shut in .- 3. To encompass, enclose.-Pass.: claudor, sus sum, di [root cur, akin to shee ... " to shut "].

clausi, perf. ind. of claudo.

[for claus-trum, tri. 2. claud trum : fr. claud-o, "to shutting"; hence) Of a city: A Marrier, pute, etc. clausus, a, um, P. perf. pass,

The closing, Acres . V

(Materials, taking "; hence) A (materials, etc. [akin to sket-w, of via in [for clin-vus; clin o (found only in com-

ir. can a (nomina only in com-"] ("The leaning, or sloping. thing "; hence) 1. A gently rising hill or eminence; a slope. 2. Any slope or gradual r se. -3. An uneven surface ; unevenness, coactus, a, um, P. perf. pass.

പ്പ് വ്യാ co-arguo, argui, no sup., anguere, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in augmentative" force; arguo. sio prove"] To prove thoroughly or incontestably; to make known;

m dearly establish.

coc-tilis, tile, adj. [for coqutilis; fr. coqu-o, "to prepare by fire, to bake"] 1. Of bricks: Baked, burned. - 2. Of walls: Built of baked, or burned, bricks. ocel-estis, este, adj. [crel-um, "] Heavenly, celestial,

cœl-ĭ-cŏl-a, æ, comm. gen. [coel-um; (i) connecting vowel; col-o, "to dwell in"] One who dwells in the heavens; a celestial

coelum, i, n. Heaven [akin to notlos, "hollow"].

cŏ-ĕo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. [co (=cum), "together"; eo, "to go"] To go, or come, together; at Pyr. v. 6, to become united in marriage.

copp-1 (pres. copyto, and tenses (ormed from it only ante-classical) isse, v. def. a. and n. [contr. fr. co-ap-lo; fr. co (=cum) in "in-tensive" force; ap-lo, to lay hold of (" To lay hold of"; hence) I, etc., began; I, etc., begin.-Pass. only in perf. part. and tenses formed from it.

ccep-tum, ti, n. [ccep-le, "to begin"] ("That which is begun"; hence) A work begun or taken in hand; an undertaking.

cceptus, a, um, P. perf. pess. of ccepio; see ccepio.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscère, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco =nosco, "to become acquainted with "] ("To become acquainted with"; hence) To recognize.

cognovi, perf. ind. of cognosco.

cogo, coegi, coactum, cogere, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. co-ago : fr. co (=cum), "together"; ago, "to drive"] (" To drive together"; hence) 1. To gather together. assemble. - 2. Of liquids: To thicken, curdle .- Pass. : cogor. coactus sum, cogi.

cohors, tis, f. ("An enclosed place"; hence, "a multitude enclosed," etc., "in a place"; hence) A crowd, throng, train, ctc. [akin to Gr. xopros, Lat. hortus].

coissent, for collissent; see œŭ.

collectus, a, um, P. perf.

pass, of colligo.

col-ligo, lègi, lectum, ligère, 3. v. a. [for con-lègo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lègo, "to gather"] To gather together, collect.—Pass.: col-ligor, lectus sum, ligi.

collis, is, m. A hill [akin to

κολώνη].

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. To dwell in, inhabit a place.—2. To respect, reverence, revere, etc.—Pass.: cŏlor, cultus sum. cŏli.

color, oris, m. Colour.

coma, æ, f. Hair [κόμη]. com-e-s, comitis, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (=cum),

"together"; I, root of eo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("One who goes with" another; hence) A companion, comrade, associate.

comit-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [comes, comit-is, "a companion"] ("To be a companion to"; hence) To accompany, fol-

low, attend upon.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [.com (= cum), "together"; mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) Common: sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, a; Notes to Syntax, p. 186, E].

compe-sco, scii, no sup, sere, 3. v. a. [for comped-sco; fr. comped, comped-is, "a fetter"] ("To fetter"; hence, "to restrain"; hence) Of thirst: To appease, quench, satisfy.

compescui, perf. ind. of compesco.

com-pōno, pŏsii, pŏsitum, pōnĕre, 3. v. s. [com (=cum), "together"; pōno, "to put"]
1. To put, place, or lay together.
-2. To settle, arrange; to fix, or agree, upon.—Pass: com-pōnor, pŏsitus sum, pŏni.

compositus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of compono.

con-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipčre, 3. v. a. [for con-cāpio; fr. con (=cum), "together"; cāplo, "to take"] ("To take" as it were with both hands "to gether"; hence, "to take to one's self"; hence) To express, give utterance to an entreaty, etc.

con-cor-s, dis, adj. [for concord-s; fr. con (=cum), denoting "similarity"; cor, cord-is, "the heart"] ("With similar heart"; hence) Harmonious, in harmony, concordant,

conditus, a, um, P. perf. of condo.

con-do, d'di, d'tum, dère, 3.
v.a. [con (=cum), "together";
do, "to put") ("To put together"; hence) 1. Of fruits,
etc.: To lay up, pickle, preserve.—
2. To inter, bury.—Pass.: condor, d'itus sum, di.

con-figio, fugi, fugitum, fuger, 3. v. n. [con, with"; fugio, to fiee"] "To fiee" to a person in order to be "with" him; hence) To fiee for refuge or succour.

conjux, tigis, comm. gen. [for conjug-s; fr. conjug, true root of conjungo, "to join together"] ("One joined together" with another; hence]1. Of men: A husband.—2. Of women: A wife, spouse.

con-senesco, senui, no sup., senescere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; senesco, "to grow old"] To grow old together.

consenti, perf. ind. of con-

senesco.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. n. [con, in "angmentative" force; sīdo, "to sit down"] To sit down, to take one's seat, seat one's self.

consil-ïum, ii, n. [prob. for consul-ïum, fr. consul-o, "to consult"] ("Deliberation, con-

tum, resolution, plan, design, purprise.

consisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in intensive" force; sisto, "to stand still "] To stand quite still. consolans, ntis, P. pres. of

consolor.

con-solor, solitus sum, solāri, l. v. dep. [con (=cum), in " augmentative force; solor. "to comfort "i To comfort, to console.

con-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicère, 3. v. a. [for con-spècio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; specio, "to see"] To behold, see, observe.

constiti, perf. ind. of conaisto.

consuerant for consueverant. 3. pers. plur. pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

constie-sco, vi, tum, scere, 8. v. n. inch. [consue o, " to be accustomed" | To accustom one's self; to be, or become, accustomed; to be wont.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumere, 3. v. a. [con, in "augmentative" force; sumo, "to take"] ("To take wholly or entirely"; hence) To consume, devour.

contac-tus, tus, m. [for contag-tus, fr. contingo, "to touch." through true root CONTAG! A touching, touch.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temněre, 3. v. a. [con, in "augmentative" force; temno, "to despise"] To despise, disdain, hold in contempt, contemn.

con-termin-us, a, um, adj. [con (=cum),"together"; terminus, "a boundary"] ("Having a boundary together" with something else; "with a common boundary"; hence) With Dat. [\$103, (1): Bordering upon; ad-

sultation "; hence) A determina- i joining on to; close or contiguous

contigéro, fut. perf. of contingo.

contig-dus, us, dum, adj. onti(n)g-o. "to touch" [conti(n)g-o, "Touching"; hence) Neighbouring, adjoining, contiguous,

tigi, con-tingo, tingere, 3. v. s. and n. [for contango; fr. con (=cum), in "angmentative" force; tango, "to touch"] 1. Act.: To take hold of. touch .- 2. Neut.: With Dat. [6 106, a]: To happen to or befall one.

con-vello, velli or vulsi. vulsum, vellère, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; vello, "to pluck"] ("To pluck violently"; hence) To tear.

or rend, in pieces.

con-věnio, věni, ventum. věnire, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; věnio, "to come To come, or meet, together:-at Pvr. v. 17. supply statuunt üt before conveniant.

c-op-ia, iæ, f. [contr. fr. coop-ia; fr. co (=cum), in " intensive" force; (ops) op-is, "means" of any kind] ("Abundant means"; hence) Plenty.

cornum, i, n. A cornel-

cherry tree. A wreath, cŏrōna, æ, f. chaplet, gartand, crown [koowen, " anything curved or bent like a crow's bill": hence, "a garland," etc.].

corp-us, oris, n. ("That which is made or formed' hence) 1. The body .- 2. A dead body: a carcase or corpse [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cortex, icis, m. and f. ("The splitting, or split, thing"; hence) Of trees: The bark [akin to Sans. root karr, "to split, to cut"].

crātēr, ēris (Acc. eratēra), m.

A bowl for mixing wine; a goblet [κρατήρ].

crē-ber, bra, brum, adj. [CRE, root of cre-sco, "to increase"] ("Made to increase"; hence, "thick, close"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b]: Abounding in; thickly planted, or set, with.

crēdens, ntis, P. pres, of crēdo.

cre-do, didi, ditum, 8. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: with Dat. [§ 106. (3)): To put faith or trust in. -Phrase: Crede mihi, Believe me, confide in my words. -2. Act.: a. To believe .- b. To commit or entrust.-Pass.: crē-dor, ditus sum, di [akin to Sans, inseparable prefix grat, "faith"; do, "to put"1.

crescens, ntis, P. pres. of

cresco.

crē-sco, vi, tum, scěre, 8. v. n. [akin to cre-o] ("To grow or grow up "; hence) To increase; to become greater or larger.

Crētē, es, f. Crete (now Candia); an island in the Medi-

terranean Sea.

crēvi, perf. ind. of cresco.

cri-men, minis, n. [probably akin to cerno] ("The separating, or sifting, thing"; hence, "a judicial investigation"; hence) 1. A charge, accusation .- 2. A crime, fault, offence.

cruentatus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of cruento.

cruent-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [cruent-us, "bloody"] To make bloody; to stain with blood or gore.-Pass.: cruent-or, atus sum, āri.

crtor. oris, m.: 1. Blood. gore .- 2. Blood-shedding, death. cum, prep. gov. abl. With,

together with .- N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, and usually so with Relative pronouns [akin to Sans. sam; also to Gr. Eur, σύν].

cunctans, ntis, P. pres. of cunctor.

cunc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1, v. dep. (" To fluctuate"; rence) To linger, hesitate, loiter, delay Takin to Sans, root CANK, "to fluctuate"].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.). adj. [contr. from conjunctus, P. perf. pass. of conjungo, "to join or unite together"] ("United together": hence) All:-at Atl. v. 5, with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

cup-ido, idinis, f. [cup-io] Desire.

cupiens, ntis, P. pres, of cupio.

cup-io. Ivi or ii, Itum, ere. 3. v. a. To desire; to long for [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cur (anciently quor), adv. [contr. fr. qua re, or cui rei ; the abl. or dat. of qui and res. respectively | Why, wherefore.

cur-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a; fr. cœr-o, old form of quær-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, "anxiety, solicitude"; hence) An object of care or solicitude.

curro, cucurri, cursum, currěre, 3. v. n. To run [prob. akin to Sans. root CRI, "to go"].

curr-us, ūs, m. [curr-o] (" A running; that which runs"; hence) A chariot, car.

curvā-men, minis, n. [curv-(a)-o, "to curve"] ("That which is curved"; hence) A curve, bend.

cur-vus. va. vum. adi. Bent. curved[akin to κύρ-τος,"curved"]. custodi-a, æ, f. [custodi-o, "to guard"] ("A guarding or keeping of guard"; hence) A guard, guardian; see anser.

custos, odis, comm, gen.

11-771-75 the way of the straight, " arrest that that the same and the Recording to propriet table.

****** D#45158. 75 more her as at Attendant. de-seenda trainer attache king of Athens He was early distinguished for he great skill in the muchanical note, and lived or but's reputahiv tion at Albert envy v v , in fly Che king , al war Here he to option : .. kinduesso: a for him the on ath, which was adduction of : .: A. hogth, however. ... the displeasure of A was imprisoned by " has mill learns, in the which he had conid in order to escare. made wings of wax amuselt and his son; but talet, maring too near an, had his wines melted. in all into the sea calls the Italian Sca

damn-o, Avi. atum, are, 1. d Idamn-um, in the meaning " a penalty "] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) Trees. demn; to sentence, pass series Pa-.: damn-or, atus pum, ari.

daran-ösus, dea, deum, adi. plann-um, "hurt"] ("Fall of damnum"; honce) Harrful, inmious.

dem-num, ni, n. Hurt, harm, rage, injury, loss takin to

Same, more than, " to be tamed": er luciu. "Nitame"

Dinas, a.f. Januar, a daugh-pe of Limetts, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Ju-Car. The god visited her in the form of a shower of gold. when she was shut up in a tower by her father \(\Delta a \, \eta_{\eta} \), " Parched or [fried One"].

dăpes, plur, of dare, dapes, is (Gen. Plur, seems not to occur), f. ("A sacrificial not to occur, as a scenario, found if, hence, A fore, enter-humment, for that [skin to bar, root of large, "it) devour," and fores w. "expense "

datus, a. um. P. perf. pass.

de, row gir. ath: 1. From. : " - - - - - - - - - - denote the matrix 4-2. It denote the which a dea. s. [axin to de-us] A

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de-cerpo, orrei, cerptum, errein, le v.a. for de-carpo; fr. line fill carpo; to pluck "] de-decus, forris, n. [de in

"" " cative " force : decus, " that which is becoming"; ("That which is unbecoming" to one; hence is sprace, distancer, shame, dedi, perf. ind. of do.

de-fero, tali, latum, ferre, 3. v. a. le, "down"; fero, " to bear"; To lear, carry, or bring.

de-fleo, flevi, fletum, flere, 2. v. a. jie. "down upon"; fleo. "to shed tears" ("To shed tears down upon"; hence) To weep crer. Lorall, der " w. hament.

de-inde (dissyll.), adv. [dē. "from"; inde, "thence"] (" From thence"; hence) Of time: In the next place, afterwards, after that.

dē-lēnĭo, lēnīvi, lēnītum, lēnīre, 4. v. a. [dē, "down" lēnīo, "to soothe or soften"] ("To soothe, or soften, down"; hence) To charm, captivate.

Dēlĭus, li ; see Dēlŏs.

Delos, i. f. Delos (now Dill), the central island of the Cyclades, in the Ægean. The myth is that Jupiter caused it to rise out of the sea and become suddenly visible (whence its name), in order that it might receive Latona when about to become the mother of Apollo and Diana.—Hence (Del-Yus, ia, ium, adj. Of, or belonging to, Delos; hence, as Subst.) Delius, ii, m. He of Delos; the Delian god, i.e. Apollo [Δήλος, "manifest, visible"].

dēlū-brum, bri, n. [dēlū-o, "to cleanse"] ("That which effects the (moral) cleansing"; hence) A temple, or shrine, as a place of expiation.

dēmissior, us; see demis-

dēmis-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for dēmitt-sus; fr. dēmitt-o, "to let down"] ("Let down"; hence)
Low: — Comp. Too low.

de-mitto, misi, missum, mittère, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send down"; hence) Of a sword, etc.: To thrust or plunge.

dem-o, psi, ptum, ere, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. de em-o; fr. de, "away"; em-o, "to take"] To take away or off:—of fruit: to gather from off a tree.—Pass.: dem-or, ptus sum, i.

demptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of demo.

den-s, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) 1. A tooth.—2. A tust: dens Indus, (an Indian tust; i.e.) irony [either for e-dens, p. pres. of &do. "to eat"; or akin to Sans. dant as, fr. root Ab;

and Gr. δ-δούς (Ionic δ-δών), δ-δόντ-ος, fr. root έδ].

de-pôno, pôshi, pôsitum, pônère, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pôno, "to put"] ("To put down"; hence) To lay aside:—of thirst, to ouench.

dēpositurus, a, um, P. fut. of dēpono.

de-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendere, 3. v.n. [for de-scando; fr. de, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) To come, or go, down; to descend

dō-sĕro, sĕrüi, sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. va. [dē, in "negative" force; sĕro, "to join"] ("To disjoin, or sever," one's connection with at object; hence) To forsake, abandon, desert.

dēsõlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of desõlo.

dē-sōl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; sōl-us, "alone"] ("To cause to be quite alone"; hence) To lay waste, desolate.—Pass.: dē-sōl-or, ātus sum, ārl.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; trāho, "to drag"] With Abl. [§ 122, a]: To drag away, pull off.

dētuli, perf. ind. of defero. Deucălion, onis, m. Deucalion; a Thessalian prince, the son of Prometheus and husband of Pyrrha. The deluge, from which Deucalion was saved, was not, as Ovid represents it, a general deluge covering the whole earth; but an inundation of the river Peneus, confined to a part of Thessaly. This river, being stopped in its course by an earthquake between Ossa and Olympus. overflowed its banks and covered the neighbouring plains of Thessaly with its waters [Δευκαλίων].

děus, i (Nom. Plur. děi, Phil. v. 44; di, Atl. v. 35; Gen. debm

Mid. v. 46; Dat. dis, Phil. vv. 69, 108), m. A god, deity [akin to Gr. Beog, and Sans. deva. " a

god"].

dē-voveo, vovi, votum, vovēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "from"; voveo, "to vow"] ("To vow from one's self; i.e. to transfer from one's self by a vow"; hence) In a bad sense: To devote to the infernal gods: to curse, execrate.

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. To, or on, the right side; right.-As Subst.: dextra, æ, f. The right hand fakin to Sans. daksh-a; Gr.

δέξ-ιος, δεξ-ιτερός].

dextra, æ; see dexter.

dî, dîs ; see deus. dic, pres. imperat. of dico.

dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 8 v. a. ("To show, or point out," by speaking; hence) 1. To tell, declare .- 2. Without object : To speak .- 3. Pass .: a. To be called .b. With Inf .: To be said or reported .- c. To be named or appointed. - Pass.: dicor, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι: Sans. root DIC, "to show"] dic-tum, ti, n. [dic-o] (" That

which is spoken": hence) A word.

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dico.

dĭes, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) A day [akin to Sans. div, " heaven, a day "].

dif-fido, fisus sum, fidere, 3. v. semi-dep. [for dis fido : fr. dis. denoting "contrariety" or " negation"; fido, "to trust"] With Dat. [\$ 106, (3)]: To mistrust a person or thing.

dig-itus. Iti. m. ("The showing or pointing thing"; hence) A finger [from same source as

dico].

dig-nus, na, num, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, a]: Worthy or deserving of [id.].

di-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [di (=dis), "in different directions"; mitto, "to send"] To send in different directions; to send out or forth.

di-moveo, movi, motum, movere, 2. v. a. [di (=dis). " apart"; moveo, "to move"] To move apart or saide : to part.

dîs : see dĕŭs.

dīs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [dis, "apart": cēdo. "to go"] ("To go apart": hence) To go away, depart.

dis-par, paris, adj. [dis, in "negative" force; par, "equal"] Unequal.

diu, adv. [old abl. form of dies, "a day"] For a long time.

dï-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [dl-es, "day"] Of, or belonging to, the day: diurnos curras, i.e. the chariots of the sun.

dī-vello, velli and vulsi. vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. [di (= dis), "asunder"; vello, "to pluck" To pluck, or tear, asunder,

div-es. Itis, adj. Rich, wealthy fakin to Sans, root DIV, "to shine"l.

dixi. perf. ind. of dico.

do, dědi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. To give in the widest acceptation of the term ; to grant or concede; to afford, furnish, supply .- Pass.: dor, dătus sum, dări [akin to Gr. δί-δω-μι; Sans. root DA].

doc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [doc. eo, "to teach"] ("Taught":

hence) Skilled, skilful.

doc-umentum, umenti, n. [id.] ("That which teaches": hence) A proof.

dol-or, oris, m. [dol-eo, "to grieve"] Grief, sorrow.

dom-inus, ini, m.: 1. A master .- 2. An owner, possessor [either fr. dom-us, and so "the one pertaining to a house"; or, rather, fr. dom o, "to subdue, and so "the subduer"; see domol. dŏm-o, ŭi, 'tum, åre, 1. v. a. '("To tame"; hence) To subdue, overcome; of flesh (at Phil. v. 34), to boil soft [akin to Sans. root DAM; Gr. čaµ-do, "to tame"].
dŏmus. i and üs. f.: 1. A

domus, i and ūs, f.: 1. A dwelling, abode, house.—2. A family, household [δόμος].

donec, conj.: 1. [§ 152, II. 2] As long as, whilst, while.—2. [§ 152, III. 1] Until.

don-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [don-um, "a gift"] To bestow as a gift; to make a present of, present.

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. DA, root of do, "to give"] A gift, present.

drãco, ōnis, m. A terpent, dragon [δράκων, "the seeing one," i.e. "sharp-sighted one"; fr. δράκ, a root of δέρκομαι, "to see"].

dub-tto, itsvi, itstum, itsre, 1.
v. n. intens. [fr. obsol. dub-o, fr. duo, "two"] ("To move two ways; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) To doubt; to be in doubt or hesitation: to hesitate.

dib-fus, ia, ium. adj. [dib-o; see dibito] ("Moving two ways; vibrating to and fro"; hence) Doubtful, uncertain, undecided:—in dibio, in a state of doubt or uncertainty; in doubt.

düc-o, duxi, ductum, dückre, 3. v. a. ("To lead, draw," etc.; honce) To receive, take, oget formam dückre, to take, or assume, form or shape:—of the wall of a house: rimam dückre, to get, or receive, a crack [akin to Sans. root DUR, "to draw out"].

dulc-édo, edinis, f. [dulc-is, "sweet"] ("A being dulcis"; hence) Of tone: Sweetness, mel-

dum, conj. [akin to diu] 1. [§ 142, II. (2)] While, whilst, as long as. — 2. [§ 142, III. (1)] Until.

dἴο, æ, o, num. adj. plur. Two. — As Subst. : Two persons [δύο].

dur-Ittes, Ittei, f. [dur-us, "hard"] ("The quality of the durus"; hence) Hardness.

dur-us, a, um, adj. ("Hard" to the touch; hence) Hardy, vigorous, strong.

dux, ducis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. duc-o, "to lead"] A leader. conductor. quide.

e; see ex.

ĕādem, fem. abl. sing. of

ěbur, ŏris, n. ("An elephant"; hence, "ivory"; hence) As made of ivory: A scabbard or sheath of a sword [akin to Sans. ibha, "an elephant"].

ec-ce, demonstr. particle [for en-ce; fr. en, "lo!"; suffix, ce]
Lo! see! behold!

ēdītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēdo.

6-do, didi, ditum, dere, 8. v. a. [e, "out"; do, "to put"] ("To put out or forth"; hence)

effero, extili, elatum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fero; fr. ex, "out"; fero, "to bear"] ("To bear, or carry, out or forth"; hence) To spread abroad, pub-

lish, proclaim.

ef-ficto, feci, fectum, ficere,
8. v. a. [for ex-facto; fr. ex,
"out"; facto, "to make"] ("To
make, or work, out"; hence) 1.
To bring to pass, cause: at Mid.
v. 14, followed by sub; vertatur,
the conj. ut being omitted
[§ 164].—2. With double Acc.
[§ 99]: To make or render an object that which is expressed by
the second Acc.: see Phil. v. 18,
where it is folid, also by the able,
of the Gerund [§ 141, 4].

ef-fődlo, fődi, fossum, fődére, f 3. v. a. [for ex-fodio; fr. ex, To dig out or up: humum effodere, (to dig up the ground; i.e. at Mid. 98) to dig a hole in the ground.

ef-füglo, fügi, fügitum, fügěre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fugio; fr. ex, "out"; fugio, "to fice"] ("To flee out" from ; hence) To flee from, escape get rid of.

ogens, ntis, P. pres. of egeo.

eg-eo, ŭi, no sup., ere, 2. v. n. (" To be needy, to lack"; hence) With Gen. [\$ 119, b]: To be without; to be devoid of or lacking in [akin to ἀχ-ήν, "needy, in want "].

ĕgo, Gen. měi (plur. nos), pers. pron. / [akin to Gr. eyw;

Fans. aham]. ē-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for e-gradior; fr. e (=ex), "out"; gradior, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence)

To go out or come forth. egressus, a, um, P. perf. of

egrédior. ē-jāculor, jāculatus sum, jăculări, 1. 7. dep. [ē (=ex), "out"; jăcilor, "to hurl a javelin"; hence, "to cast or throw" | To cast, or throw, forth;

to spurt out. ē-lūdo, lūsi, lusum, lūděre. 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "without force" ludo, "to mock," also, "to deceive"] 1. To mock, banter, make sport of a person .- 2. ("To deceive": hence) To baffle, elude,

escape the pursuit of.

ē-luo, lui, lutum, luere, 8. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; luo, "to wash"] ("To wash out or away" hence) 1. Of the body, etc.: To purify or cleanse .- 2. Morally : To remove, get rid of, some defilement.-N.B. At Mid. v. 53. the word comprises both the foregoing meanings.

ē-mico, micui, mĭcātum. micare, l. v. n. [ē (=ex), "out": "out or up"; fodio, "to dig"] | mico, in the meaning of "to gush out"] Of blood: To gush out, spurt forth.

ĕnim, ∞nj. For.

ensis, is, m. A sword [akin to Sans. asi].

60, ivi or li, itum, ire, v. n. 70 go [root I, akin to Sans. root L Gr. i-évai, "to go "].

eodem, masc. and neut, ahl.

sing. of idem.

Enimeth - is. ĭdis (Acc. Epimeth-ida), f. [Epimeth-eus, "Epimetheus"; i.e. "Afterthought," a son of Iapetus and brother of Promethous: see Promethides The daughter of Epimetheus; i.e. Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion.

epulæ, arum, f. plur. A feast.

banquet.

ĕ-quidem, adv. [for ec-quidem : fr. demonstrative suffix ce. changed before the k sound into ec; quidem, "indeed"] Indeed. trulu.

ĕqu-us, i, m. A horse [akin to Gr. ikkos (= immos), and Sans. açva].

ereptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of eripio.

erexi, perf. ind. of erigo.

ergo, adv. [akin to vergo, "to bend"] Therefore.

ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīgēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rēgo; ē (=ex), "out of"; rēgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight out of" a place; hence) To lift up, raise the eyes, etc.

ē-rīpio, ripāi, reptum, ripēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rapio; fr. ē (=ex), "away"; rapio, "to snatch"] 1. To match away. - 2. To deliver. set free.—Pass.: ē-rīpior. reptus sum, ripi.

errandus, a, um, Gerundive of erro; for construction of eirandum sit with Dat. sec [] 144, b].

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To wander, stray.

ē-rud-lo, īvi or li, ltum, īre, 4. v. a. [e (= ex), denoting "cessation"; rud-is, "rude"] (Tomake to cease to be rude"; hence) To instruct in: to teach.

estōte, 2. pers. plur. fut. imperat. of sum.

ět, conj.: 1. And, also, too.--2. Even [akin to Sans. at-i, "beyond "; Gr. έτ-ι, "moreover"].

ětřam, conj. Also, moreover fakin to etl.

ětřam-num, conj. [=ětřam nunc, which is more frequently used; fr. ĕtlam, "yet, even" nunc. " now "] Yet, still, till now.

Eumolpus. i. m. Eumolpus: a Thracian bard, priest of Ceres, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries and the cultivation of the vine [Ευμολπος, "Sweetly singing one"].

ē-vŏco. vocavi. vocatum. vocare, 1. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out": voco, "to call" To call out or forth; to summon.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: 1. From, out of .-- 2. Of, out of a number, or the material of which a thing is made $\{\dot{\epsilon}\}$.

exac-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for exag-tus, fr. exigo, in sense of "to measure, examine," through root EXAG] ("Measured, examined"; hence) Precise, accurate, exact.

ex-audio, audivi or audii, anditum, audire, 4. v. a. [ex, "without force"; audio, "to hear"] To hear or hearken to; to pay attention to: at Pyr. v. 73, with ellipse of acc. of Object-

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ĕre, 4. v. n. [ex, "out"; cēdo, " to go "] To go out or forth.

ex-cerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out of"; carpo, " to cull "] (" To cull out | hence) Banishment, exile.

of"; hence) Of compositions, etc.: To extract, or select, from .-Pass.: ex-cerpor, cerptus sum, cerpi.

excerptus, a, um, P. perf. pass, of excerpo.

ex-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. [for ex-capio; fr. ex, "without force"; caplo, "to take" | To take, receive .- Pass .: ex-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi. exemplum, i, n. An ex-

ample in the widest acceptation of the word.

ex-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre. v. n. irreg. [ex, " out or forth": eo, "to go"] 1. With Abl. [§ 122, a]: To go out, or forth, from. -2. Of a fountain, etc.: To come up or spring out from the earth.

ex-horresco, horrui, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. n. [ex, in "aug-mentative" force; horresco, "to begin to shudder"] To begin to shudder or tremble with fear.

exhorrăi, perf. ind. of exhorresco.

exiguus, a, um, adj.: 1. Of size: Small, little .- 2. Of rest: Slight, little. - 3. Of a breeze:

Slight, gentle. (ex-pallesco), pallui (perhaps found only in perf.), 3. v. n. [ex, in "augmentative" force; pallesco, "to become pale"] To become, grow, or turn, exceedingly pale.

ex-pello, puli, pulsum, pell-ere, 8. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello, "to drive"] To drive, or thrust,

experiens, ntis, (P. pres. of experier, "to try"; as) adj. With Objective Gen. [§ 132]: Of labour, etc.: Experienced in, patient of, inured to.

exsll-lum, ii, n. [for exsul-lum; fr. exsul, "an exile"] ("The condition of an exsul" ? exstinctus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of exstinguo.

ex-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere. 3. v. a. [ex, "without force"; stinguo," to extinguish"] ("To extinguish"; hence) To deprive of life, kill .- Pass .: exstinguor, stinctus sum, stingui.

exstructus, a, um, P. perf.

nass, of exstruo.

ex-struo, struxi, structum, struere, 3. v. a. (ex, "thoroughly"; struo, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) Of a table: To load or pile up. i.e. to supply abundantly, with food, etc. Pass.: ex-struor, structus sum, străi.

ex-tendo, tendi, tensum and tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; tendo, "to stretch"] To stretch out or forth; to extend.— Pass.: ex-tendor, tensus or tentus sum, tendi.

exter-nus, na, num, adj. [exter, "outward, external" ("Pertaining to exter"; hence) Foreign.—As Subst.: externus. i. m. A foreigner.

făbricătus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of fabrico făbrīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. [fabric-a, "an arti-tic production "] ("To make a fabrica"; hence) To form, make .- Pass.: făbric-or, ătus sum, ări.

fa-bula, bulæ, f. [FA, root of (for), fa-ri, "to speak"] (" That which is brought about by speaking"; hence, "a narrative"; hence) A fable, myth.

făc-Yes, Yei, f. [prob. fr. făc-Yo] 1. Make, form, figure, etc.—

2. appearance.

făcio, feci, factum, făcere, 3. v. a.: 1. To make in the widest acceptation of the word. -2. With double Acc. [§ 99]: To make an object to be something.—3. Of a

wall, etc.: To construct, build. -4, To bring about, give rise to, produce, etc .- 5. Pass.: With Nom. [§ 87, D, a]: To be made, to become.-Pass.: fio, factus sum, fleri [akin to Sans. root BHO, " to be," in causative force l.

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of făcio.

fæx, fæcis, f. The liquor, or brine, in which olives are kept. fag-inčus, inča, inčum, ad [fag-us, "beech"] Of beech. beechen, beech-.

fagus, i. f. A beech or beechtree [фηγός].

fall-ax, acis, adj. [fall-o, " to deceive"] Prone to deceive, deceitful.

fallo, féfelli, falsum, fallère, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) 1. To deceive .- 2. To escape the notice. Or elude the observation. of .- 3. Of time: To beguile, pass away [akin to Gr. σφάλλω: Sans. root SPHAL, "to tremble"-in causative force).

fămes, is, f. ("That which eats or is voracious"; hence) Hunger [akin to day-eiv. "to eat "l.

fămulus, i, m. A servant. fastig-Yum, Yi, n. [fastig-o, "to make pointed"] (" A making pointed; that which is made pointed"; hence) A projecting point, or the highest elevation, of a building, etc.; a pinnacle, battlement, etc.

Fāta, orum ; see fātum, no. 2. fătendo. Gerund in do fr. fătčor.

fătens, ntis, P. pres. of făteor. făteor, fassus sum, făteri, 2. v. dep. [akin to f(a)or, "to speak"] To own, acknowledge, confess.

fătīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To weary, fatigue. fa-tum, ti, n. [f(a) or, "to speak"] ("That which is spok-

en"; hence) 1. Destiny, fate.- \ 2. Plur.: Personified : The Fates: the goddesses of destiny.

făvilla, æ, f. Hot cinders: ashes, embers.

favus, i, m. A honey-comb. fax, facis, f. ("The shining '; hence) A torch; -- as torches were frequently made of

pine-wood or pine-logs, the word may have that meaning at Phil. v. 28 fakin to Sans. root BHA,

" to shine"].

fe-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [fe-o, "to produce, bring forth"] ("Greatly producing or bringing forth"; hence, "fruitful, fertile"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b]: Abounding, or rich, in. fe-mina, minæ, f. [id.] ("She who produces or brings forth"; hence) A woman.

femin-eus, ea, cum, adj. [femin-a, "a woman "] Of a woman.

fer, pres. imperat. of fero.

fĕra, æ; see fĕrus. ferendus, a. um, Gerundive

fero, tuli, latum, ferre, v. irreg.: 1. To bear, carry, bring, convey .- Sometimes with Dat. of remote object [§ 107]. - 2. To bear, endure, support [akin to φέρω; also to Sans. root BHRI: thli is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tollo; latum = tlatum. akin to τλάω].

ferrum, f, n. ("Iron"; hence) 1. An axe. -2. Scissors.

fer-us, a, um, adj.: 1. Of Wild. - As Subst. : fer-a, æ, f. A wild-beast .- 2. Cruel, fierce, savage [akin to the, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fervens, ntis, (P. pres. of ferveo or fervo, "to be hot"; as) adj.: 1. Hot.-2. Of water : Boil-

fes-sus. sa. sum. adi. [for v.a.

fat-sus; fr. fat-iscor, "to grow weary "1 Wearied, weary,

festum, i; see festus.

festus, a. um, adj. Festal. festive. - As Subst.: fest-um, i, n. A festival.

fe-tus, tūs, m. [fe-o; see fe-cundus] ("A producing or bringing forth"; hence) Of a tree: Produce, fruit.

fictile, is; see fictilis.

fict-Ilis, 'Ne, adj. [fict-um, Supine of fi(n)go, "to form"; hence, "to mould"] ("That is moulded"; hence) Of clay or earthenware; fictile.—As Subst .: fictile, is (mostly plur.), n. An earthenware vessel; earthenware.

 fĭd-es, ĕi, f. [fīd-o, "to trust"] ("Trust, faith"; hence) 1. Of that which produces trust, etc.: A promise, engagement, plighted word. - 2. Realization, accomplishment, etc.

2. fides, is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument: hence) A stringed instrument: a lute, lure [σφίδη]

fiduc-Ya, Ye, f. [obsol. fiduc-us or fidux, fiduc-is, "trusting"] ("The quality of the fiducus etc.; hence) Trust, confidence, assurance.

figens, ntis, P. pres, of figo. figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 8. v. a. To fix or fasten: figens oscula, imprinting kisses [prob. to σφίγ-γω, "to bind akin tight"].

fig-ura, uræ, f. [FIG, root of fingo, "to form"] ("The thing formed"; hence) Form, shape.

findo, fidi, fissum, findere, 3. v. a. To cleave, split, part asunder .- Pass .: findor, fissus sum. findi fakin to Sans, root BHID. "to cleave"].

fingens, ntis, P. pres. of fingo.

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingere. 3. With double Acc. [§ 89]:

To form or make an object into something [prob. akin to θ_{iy} , root of θιγ-γάνω, " to touch "].

fin-Io, ivi or Ii, Itum, Ire. 4. V. a. [fin-is] To end, bound, limit.

fi-nis, nis, m. [prob. for fid-'to divide" nis; fr. findo, through root FID] ("The dividing thing "; hence, " boundary "; hence) 1. An end, bound, limit .-2. Plur.: Territories.

fio, fieri; see facio.

fissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of

fis-tŭla, tŭlæ, f. [prob. for fid-tula, fr. findo, "to split"; through root FID] ("The splitting thing, i.e. that may be split" hence, "a reed," etc.; hence) 1. A reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe. - 2. A water-pipe.

flam-ma, mæ, f. ("The burning, or blazing, thing"; hence) A flame [Yor flag-ma, fr. flag-ro, "to burn or blaze"; akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root ΒΗΓΑĴ, "to shine"].

flavens, utis, P. pres, of flāvěo.

fiāv-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [fiāv-us, "yellow"] To be yellow or gold-coloured.

flave-sco, no perf. nor sup., scere, 3. v. n. inch. [flave-o] To become vellow.

flā-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. fr. same source as flamma; see flamma] (" Burning or shining hence) 1. Yellow, gold-coloured. -2. Of the hair: Golden, auburn.

flecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 8. v. a.: 1. To turn, bend, direct. - 2. Of anger: To overcome, soften, appease.-Pass.: flector. flexus sum, flecti [akin to πλέκ-ω, "to plait or twist"].

fleo, flevi, fletum, flere, 2. v. n. ("To gush out" with tears; hence) To weep, shed tears [akin to φλέω, "to gush or over-

flow "].

fiē-tus, tūs, m. [fiĕ-o] ("A weeping"; hence) Tears. flüens, ntis, P. pres. of flüo.

flu-Ito, Itavi, Itatum, Itare, 1. v. n. intens. [flu-o] To flow, keep flowing.

flu-men, minis, n. [flu-o]
"That which flows"; hence) A stream, river.

fluo, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, 3. v. n. To flow.

focus, i, m. A fire-place, hearth.

fől-Yum, li, n. A leaf [akin to φύλ-λον].

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for fund s: fr. fund-o, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) A spring, fountain.

főrā-men, mĭnis, n. [főr(a)-o, "to pierce"] ("That which is pierced"; hence) An opening, aperture, hole, a fissure in a pipe. főrem = essem, imperf. subi. of sum.

for-is, is, f. A door [akin to Gr. θύρ-a; Sans. dvar, or

dvår-a] for-ma, mæ, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] ("That which is borne,"

etc.; hence) Form in the widest sense of the word; shape. formātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of formo.

form-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [form-a] To fashion, mould, form, shape, give form to. - Pass .: form-or, atus sum, ari.

for-s, tis (only in Nom. and Abl.), f. [prob. for fer-tis: fr. fer-ol ("A bringing; that which is brought"; hence) 1. Chance, hap, hazard .- 2. Abl.: Forte. By chance or accident; accidentally.

forte ; see fors, no. 2. for-tis, te, adj. Brave. bold. courageous, stout [either for fertis; fr. fer-o; and so, "that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave;" etc.; or akin to Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous"].

fovendus, a, um, Gerundive of foveo.

foveo, fovi, fotum, fovere, 2. v. a.: 1. To warm.—2. To foment, etc.

fréquent-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [fréquens, fréquent-is, "in great numbers"] To resort to, attend, or accompany in great numbers.

frětum, i, n. A strait, frith. frond-80, no perf. norsup. ēre, 2. v. n. [frons, frond-is, "leaves"] To put forth, or have, leares.

frons, dis, f. 1. A leaf.—2. Collectively: Leaves, foliage.

fru-tex, ticis, ε ("That which some sources or shoots, for th"; hence, so a shrub, bush"; hence) The lover part of the stem of a tree; the trunk [prob. akin to βρύ-ω, "to sprout forth"].

frux, frügis (mostly plur.), f. [for frug-s, fr. früor, in etymological meaning of "to eat," through root FRUG] ("The thing eaten"; hence) Fruits of the earth, corn, grain.

fügio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgĕre, 3. v. n. To fiee, take to fiight [akin to Gr. φυγ, root of φείγ-ω, "to fiee"; also to Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend"; Pass. in reflexive force, "to incline one's self"].

fulica, æ, f. A coot, waterhen, or dab-chick.

furca, &, f.: 1. A (two-pronged) fork.—2. A fork-shaped prop, pole, or support.

fu-silis, sile, adj. [for fud-silis; fr. fu(n)d-o, "to pour out"] ("That can be poured out"; hence) Fluid, liquid.

gaudens, ntis, P. pres. of gaudeo.

gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaud-

ere, 2. v. n. semi-dep. To rejoice, delight [akin to $\gamma\eta\theta\epsilon\omega$].

gel-idus, ida, idum, adj. [gel-o, "to freeze"] 1. Freezing, frosty.—2. Cold, icy cold.

gš-minus, mins, minum, ad; [prob. for gen-minus, fr. gen-o, "to bring forth or bear"] ("Brought forth, or born," with another; hence, "twin-born, twin-"; hence) 1. Twofold, double.—2. Two, both

gem-ma, mæ, f. [for gen-ma; fr. gen-o, "to bear"] ("The bearing thing"; hence, "the bud, or eye," of a plant; hence, from similarity of shape) A jewel, gem.

gŏn-a, æ (mostly plur.), f. A cheek [akin to γέν-υ, "the chin"].

genial-iter, adv. [genial-is, "jovial, genial"] Jovially, merrily, genially.

gön-us, eris, n. [gen-o, "to bear or bring forth"] ("A hearing or bringing forth"; hence)
1. Birth, descent, origin.—2. Of persons: A race: genus mortale, (the race of mortals; i.e.) the human race.

gërens, ntis, P. pres. of gëro, gëro, gessi, gestum, gërëre, 3.
v. a. To bear, carry, or have about one; to wear:—the part, pres. may frequently be rendered by with.

gest-Yo, Ivi or Yi, Itum, Ire, 4.
v. n. [gest-us, "a gesture"]
("To use gesturea"; hence)
With Inf.: To desire eagerly, to
long to do, etc.

glans, dis, f. An acorn [akin to βάλανος].

glēba, æ, f. A clod of earth. glōr-ĭa, iæ, f. [akin to clārus, "famous"] Glory, renown.

grădiens, ntis, P. pres. of gradior.

gradior, gressus sum, gradi, 3. v. dep. To step, wolk Con gram-dior; akin to Sans. root | KRAM, "to step, walk"].

gräd-us, üs, m. [gräd lor] A step in the widest acceptation of the term; e.g.: a. A step which a person takes in walking.—b. A step of a building.—c. A step, or adcance, towards acquaintance, etc.

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us] ("The quality of the gratus"; hence) Farour exhibited towards one; liking, good-will, regard.

grātus, a, um, adj. Delightful, dear, pleasing, agreeable [akin to χαρτός, "causing delight"].

gravātus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of gravo.

grav-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [grav-is, "heavy"] ("To make heavy"; hence) To load, weigh down, oppress.—Pass.: grav-or, atus sum, ari.

grex, gregis, m. A flock. guttur, ŭris, n. The throat.

hāb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre. 2. v. a. To have, in the widest sense [prob. akin to $\bar{a}\pi$ -rouat. "to lay hold of"; also, to ap-ĭo, ap-o, "to seize or grasp"].

hābītā - bīlis, bile, adj. [hābīt(a)-o (v. a.), "to inhabit"] That may, or can, be inhabited; habitable.

hăbitans, ntis, P. pres. of habito.

hàb-ito, Itavi, Itatum, Itare, 1. v. n. intens, [hāb-ēo, "to have"; hence, "to hold, or inhabit," a place] To hare an abode; to duell, have a duelling.

hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. v. n. ("To hang fast, cleave, stick"; hence) Mentally: To be embarrassed, perplexed, or at a loss; to hesitate.

haud, adv. Not at all, by no means, not.

haurio, haus, haustum, haurire, 4 v. a. ("To draw" water; hence) 1. To drain, drink np, empty a goblet, etc.—2.
To draw out from a place; hence, of the ground, to dig up or out; to make a hole in.—Pass.: haurior, haustus sum, hauriri.

1. haus-tus, tds, m. [for haur-tus, fr. haur-lo, no. 1.] ("The act of drinking up"; hence) A draught, drint.

2. haustus, a, um, P. perf.

pass, of haurio.

Helice, es, f. Helice, or the constellation of the Great Bear [EAics, "a winding or twisting";—a term applied to the Great Bear from its revolving round the North Pole].

herb-a, æ, f. ("That which feeds or is eaten"; hence) Sing, and Plur.: Pasturage, herbage, grass, and all that is comprehended under the English expression of green food [akin to $Gr. \phi \rho \rho \beta \rightarrow \eta$, "a pasture," as that which supplies food to cattle), and Sans. root BhARB, "to eat"; cf. grd-men, "grass" (as "that which is eaten" by cattle); akin to $Gr. \gamma \rho \alpha i \rightarrow \eta$, "to eat"; $\gamma \rho \alpha i \rightarrow \eta$, "to gnaw"; and Sans. root Gras, "to eat".

hēr-ōs, ois, m. A hero [Gr. ηρως, Sans. vir-a].

Hesper-ides, idum (Acc. Hesperidas), f. plur. [Hespers, "Hesperus"; a son of Cephalus and Aurora, or (acc. to some) of Iapetus and Asia; and brother of Atlas] The Hesperides or daughters of Hesperus, who watched over a garden producing golden apples.

Hespérius, a, um, adj. Western, towards the west [Εσπέριος].

hes-ternus, terna, ternum,

adj. Of, or belonging to, yesterday; yesterday's [akin to $\chi\theta\epsilon$ 5, "yesterday"].

heu, interj. Ah! alas!

1. hic, hee, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. This.—
As Subst. neut.: a. hoc: This thing.— b. heec: These things [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. hic, adv. [1. hic] Here.

hiĕms, ēmis, f. ("The snowy, or cold, time"; hence, "winter"; hence) Storm, tempest [akin to Gr. χειμ-ών, χεῖμ-α; Sans. hima, "snow, cold"].

h-in-e, adv. [for h-im-e; fr. his base of hi-e; im, locative suffix; c (=ce), demonstrative suffix] ("From this very" thing, etc.; hence) 1. From this place.—2. On this side, here:—hinc... illinc, on this side ... on that side; here... there.

homo, Inis, comm. gen.: 1. A human being; a person; a man or woman.—2. Plur.: Mankind,

hora, se, f. An hour: hora novissima, the last hour, i.e. death [woa].

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1.
v. dep. ("To instigate"; i.e.)
1. To exhort.—2. To encourage
[akin to āg-vūu. "to rouse"].

[akin to δρ-νῦμι, " to rouse"].

hortus, i, m. A garden, in
the widest sense of the term
[χόρτος, "an inclosure"].

hos-pes, pitis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass, force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. A visior, friend, guest.—2. An entertainer; a host.—3. A stranger [wrhaps for hos-pit-s; akin to Sana, root GHAS, "to eat"; pēt-o, "to seek"].

hospit-ium, ii, n. [hospes, hospit-is] ("The thing pertain-

ing to a hospes"; hence) Hospitality, entertainment.

huc. adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. a.c. of hic] To this place, hither.

hüm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. A shoulder [akin to &µ-os].

humi ; see humus.

hum-idus, ida, idum, adj. [hum-eo, "to be moist"] Moist, damp, humid.

hum-His, He, adj. [hum-us, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) Low, lowly, humble.

humi [§ 121, B, b], on the ground [akin to $\chi \alpha \mu - \alpha i$," on the ground"].

Hypæpa, örum, n. plur. Hypæpa (now Birghe); a town of Lydia in Asia Minor [Υπαιπα].

Iăpětionides, æ, m. See Iapetus.

Iăpētus, i, m. Japetus; a giant, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. — Hence, Iăpēt-iònides, se, m. A son of Japetus [Tiáneroc; prob. fr. iáπτω, "to hurl," and so "The Hurler"!

1-b1, adv. [prenominal root 1]
In that place; there,

Ibo, fut. indic. of co.

Icărus, i, m. Icarus; the son of Dædalus; see Dædalus. ic-tus, tūs, m. [ic-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) A stroke, blow.

1. I-dem, & dem, Y-dem, pron. dem. [pronominal root r; dem. suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. The same.—As Subst. m. plur.: The same persons.—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already named: Likevise, also, moreover, etc.

2. îdem for iidem, nom. plur. masc. of 1. īdem.

1-2nārus. Knārs, Knārum.

adj. [fr. in, "not"; gnārus, "knowing"] With Objective clause: Not knowing, beint ignorant that something is, etc.: see Ic, v. 14.

ignis, is, m. Fire:—at Atl. v. 3, employed of the ruddy light of the early morning; and at Ic. v. 23, of the intense heat of the sun [akin to Sans. agni, "fire"].

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, ad].
[for in-gnōtus; fr. in, "not";
gnōtus (=nōtus), "known"]
Not known, unknown.

ilex, icis, m. The holm-oak or scarlet-oak.

ilia, ium, n. plur. The groin or flank.

Illac, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of pron. illic, "that"] By, or in, that way; that way, there.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illius; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] That.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: He, she, it, they, etc.

illic, adv. [illic (pron.)," that"] In that place, there.

illin-c, adv. [for illim-c; fr. illim, "from that place"; c (=ce), demonstr. suffix] 1. From that place. thence.—2. On that side or quarter; see hinc, no. 2.

il-lino, levi, litum, linere, 3.
v.a. [for in-lino; fr. in, "upon"; lino, "to smear "los mear upon, besmear, rub or cover over.—
Pass.: il-linor, litus suna, lini.

illitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of illino.

im-itor, itātus sum, itāri, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence)
To imitate [root IM, akin to μιμέσμαι].

im-mensus, mensu, mensum, adj. [for in-mensus; fr. in, "not"; mensus, "measured"] ("Unmeasured"; hence) 1. Of extent: Vast, huge, immense: in immensum; see in.—2. Of power, stc.: Boundless, infinite.

im-mūnis, mūne, adj. [for in-munis; fr. in, "not"; mūnis, "serving"] ("Not serving"; hence) With Gen. [§ 119, b]: Free, or exempt, from.

im-murmuro, murmuravi, murmuravi, murmuravim, murmurave, i., v. v. [or in-murmuro; fr. i., "in"; murmuro, "to murmur"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: To murmur, or whitper, in.

im-par, paris, adj. [for inpar; fr. in, "not"; par, "equal"] 1. Of a contest: Unequal.—2. Of the leg or foot of a table: Uneven.

im-pēd-Yo, Ivi or II, Itum, Ire, 4. v. a. [for in-pēd-Io; fr. in, into"; pes, pēd-is, "the foot "] ("To get the foot, or feet, into" something; hence) To hisder, obstruct, impede.—Pass.: impēd-Ior, Itus sum, Iri.

im-plus, pla, plum, adj. [for in-plus; fr. in, "not"; plus, "devout"] ("Not pius"; hence) Wicked, impious.

im-pleo, plevi, pletum, plere, 2. v. a. [for in pleo; fr. in, in augmentative" force; pleo, "to fill"] With Abl. [§ 119, b]: To fill up or make quite full with.

im-pono, posti, postium, poner, 3. v. a. [for in-pono; fr. in, "upon"; pono, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: 1. To put, place, or lay upon.—2. Of labour, etc.: To put to or upon.—Pass.: im-ponor, positus sum, poni.

impositus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impono.

Imum, i, n.; see Imus.

imus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1.
Lowest, deepest.—As Subst.:
imum, i, n. The lowest part, the
bottom.—2. Where a thing is lowest; i.e. the lowest part of that
which is represented by the subst.
to which it is in attribution.
(MST Pos.: inférus; Comp.: interior.)

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. In.—b. On, upon.—2. With Acc.: a. Into.—b. On, upon.—c. For.—d. With neut. adj. to form an adverbial expression: in immensum, exceedingly, immensely [iv].

inanis, e, adj. Empty, desolate; void of inhabitants, etc.

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [in, "not"; certus, "sure"] 1. Not sure, uncertain, doubtful.—2. Undecided, hesitating.

incol-a, æ, m. [incol-o, "to inhabit"] An inhabitant.

incubui, perf. indic. of incumbo.

in-cumbo, căbăi, no sup., cumbère, 3. v. n. [in, "upon"; obsol. cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down upon"; hence) Of a sword: With Dat. [§ 106, a]: To fall, or lean, on.

i-n-de, adv. ("From that"; hence) 1. Of time: After this.—2. From this cause, hence [pronominal root 1; n, epenthetic; suffix de (=Gr. $\theta \epsilon$, $\theta \epsilon \nu$, "from")].

indYo-Yum, II, n. [indYo-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) With Subjective Gen.: Information or discovery made by that which is described by the Gen.

indignandus, a, um: 1. Gerundive of indignor.—2. Adj.: with Abl.: Unworthy of, unsuitable for.

in dignor, dignātus sum, dignāti, 1. v. dep. [in, "not"; dignor, "to dem worthy"]("To deem unworthy"; hence) To distain.

in-dignus, digna, dignum, adj. [in, "not"; dignus, "worthy"] Unworthy, undeserving.

in-dole-sco, dölni, no sup., dölescere, 8. v. n. inch. [in, "without force"; döle.o, "to grieve"] To prieve; to feel grief; to be pained.

in-duo, dii, dutum, düëre, 8, v. a. ("To put in"; hence, Pass, in reflexive force, "to put one's self in," i.e. "to clothe one's self with"; hence) With Respective Acc. [§ 100]: To put on, assume, take.—Pass.: in-düor, dütus sum, düi [èv ðiw].

Indus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, India; Indian [Ivõ6].
In-ers, ertis, adj. [for in-arts; fr. in, "not"; ars, art-is, "art"] ("Without art"; hence)

Sluggish, slow, inactive.

in-fēlix, fēlīcis, adj. [in, "not"; fēlīx, "happy"; also, "prosperous"] ("Not felix"; hence) 1. Unhappy, miserable.—2. Unfortunate.

infer-Yor, Yus, comp. adj. [infer-us, "low"] ("Lower"; hence) Inferior.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; fundo, "to pour"] ("To pour into"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: To infuse into.

in-gön-Yum, ii, n. [in, "in"; GEN, root of giguor (pass.), "to be born"] ("A being born in" one; "that which is inborn"; hence) Natural disposition, character.

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) Vast, immense, huge.

in-Iquus, Iqua, Iquum, adj. [for in-sequus; fr. in, "not"; sequus, "even"] ("Not even"; hence) Of the mind: Impalient, discontented, ruffied.

in-nitor, nisus or nixus sum, niti, 3. v. dep. [in, "upon"; nitor, "to lean"] With Abl. [§ 122. a]: To lean, or rest. upon.

innixus, a, um, P. perf. of innitor.

inquam, v. def. To say. in-sono, sondi, sontum, sonāre, 1. v. n. [in, "in"; sono, | useful"; hence) Hurtful, in-"to sound"] ("To sound in": hence) Of musical instruments: With Abl. [§ 122, a]: To play

in-stăbîlis, stăbile, adi. [in. "not": stabilis, "that stands; steady" Of the ears of an ass: Unsteady: shaking, or moving, to and fro.

in-sta-r, n. indecl. [in, "in"; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("That which stands in" a place; hence, "an image or statue"; hence, only in apposition, or as a predicate, or as a predicative adj., and always with a follg. gen.) A likeness of; like, corresponding to.

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruo.

in-struo, struxi, structum, struere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; struo, "to build"] ("To build: to set in order"; hence) 1. To build up in knowledge, i.e. to teach, instruct .- 2. To adorn, embellish. - Pass. : in-struor. structus sum, strŭi.

inter, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Between. - 2. Among: - inter se, (among themselves; i.e.) mutually, reciprocally [akin to Sans. antar, " within "

inter-ea, adv. [for inter-cam; fr. inter, "between"; čam, acc. sing. fem. of is] ("Between that and something else; hence) Of time: Meanwhile, in the mean

intr-o. āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To pass over, or cross, into" a place; hence) To enter, go into [in, "into"; root TRA, akin to Sans. TRI, "to pass over, to cross "1.

inthbum. i. n. Endire. succory [evruBov].

ſin, In-ūtilis. ūtne. adi. "not"; ūtilis, " useful"] (" Not | of eo.

jurious.

in-věnio, věni, ventum. věnīre, 4. v. a. [in, "upon"; verlo, "to come"] ("To come upon hence) To find, discover, etc .-Pass.: in-venior, ventus sum, věniri.

inventus, a. um. P. perf. pass, of invento.

in-vidëo, vidi, visum, vidëre, 2. v. a. [in, "at"; vidëo, "to look"] ("To look at"; hence, with accessory notion of malevolence, " to regard with evil eye": hence) To begrudge one any thing ; to refuse, deny.

invi-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for invid-sus; fr. invid-eo, in the sense of "to hate"] Hated, hateful.

i-pse, psa, psum (Gen. ipsius; Dat. ipsi), pron. demonstr. [for is pse; fr. is; suffix pse] Self, very .- As Subst, of all persons and both numbers : Myself, wourself, etc.

ira, æ, f. Anger, wrath.

ire, pres. inf. of čo.

ir-roro, roravi, roratum, rorare, 1, v. a. [for in-roro; fr. in, "upon"; roro, "to bedew"] "To bedew upon"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: To sprinkle upon.

is, ea, id (Gen. ejus; Dat. ei), pron. dem. This or that person or thing .- As Subst. n. both sing. and plur .: The thing, or things, just mentioned; that thing; those things [akin to Sans. pronominal root I].

isdem for eisdem, abl. plur. of idem.

Ita, adv.: 1. In this way or manner; thus, so .- 2. In the following way, as follows. - 3. In such a way, so:--ita . . . ut, in such a way . . . as [akin to Sans. iti].

Ite, 2. pers. plur. pres. imperat.

1-ter, tineris, n. [80, "to go," through root i] ("The act of going"; hence) 1. A road, way, path, course.—2. For the voice: A channel, means of communication, passage.

Iter-um, adv. ("Beyond this, further"; hence) Anew, afresh, a second time, again [akin to Sans. itar-a. "the other"].

Itirus, a, um, P. fut. of čo.
Ixion, ōuis, m. Izion; king
of the Lapithæ in Thessaly,
hurled by Jupiter into Tartărus,
where he was bound fast to a
perpetually revolving wheel ['Ifiou,, "Suppliant"].

jăcens, ntis, P. pres. of jăceo. jāc-eo, ûi, tum, êre, 2. v. n. ("To lie down"; hence) Of the countenance, etc.: To be turned dornwards, or to the ground [akin to Sans, root yā, "to go"].

jācio, jēci, jactum, jācēre, 3. v. a. To throw, cast, fling. jacātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jacto.

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq.: 1. To throw, cast, fing.—2. Of music, etc.: To pour forth.— Pass.: jac-tor, tātus sum. tāri.

jac-tus, tūs, m. [jšc-ĭo] A throwing, throw.

jam, adv. [prob.=eam, acc. sing. fem. of is] 1. At that time; then.—2. At this time; now.

Jove, abl. sing. of Jüpiter.
jüböo, jussi, jussum, jüböre,
2. v. a. To order, command, bid:
—at Deuc. v. 47, with Inf.:—at
Pyr. v. 40, with simple Subj., ut
being omitted [§ 154]:—at Ic.
v. 25, with clause as object:—at
Phil. v. 20, used alone.—Pass.:
jüböor, jussus sum, jübörl.

jūdex, icis, comm. gen. [for jūdics; fr. jūdic-o, "to judge"] A judge, umpire.

jūdic-ium, ii, n. [id.] ("A judging"; hence) Judgment, decision.

jüg-um, i, n. [Jug, root of jungo, "to join"] ("That which joins"; hence, "a yoke" of animals; hence) 1. A mountain-ridge.— 2. A height, summit, peak.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jungcre, 3. v. a.: 1. To join, unite.— 2. To add. — Pass.: jungor, junctus sum, jungi [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνῦμι; and to Sans. root YUJ].

Jūnon-Yus, Ya, Yum, adj. [Juno, Jūnon-is; "Juno," the daughter of Saturn, and wife of Juniter Jof, or belonging to, Juno; sacred to Juno.

Ju-piter, Gen. Jövis, m. ("Heaven's father") Jupiter; as son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities [akin to Sans. dyu, "heaven"; Lat. päter, "father"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) Law, whether natural, human, or divine [akin to Sans. root yu, "to bind"].

jus-sum, si, n. [for jub-sum, fr. jub-eo] ("A thing ordered"; hence) An order, command.

jussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jubeo.

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jurtus; fr. jus, jur-is] ("Provided with jus"; hence) Law-abiding, just.

jūvěn-Ilis, Ile, adj. [jūvěnis] ("Pertaining to a jūvěnis"; hence) Youthful; filled for a young

1. júvěn-is, is, adj. comm. gen. Young, youthful.—As Subst.: A young person; a youth, young man [akin to Sans. yuran, "young"].

2. juvenis, is; see 1. juven-

lābor.

1. lab-or, oris, m. ("The act of acquiring, or taking"; hence) Labour, toil [akin to Sans. root LABH, "to acquire"; Gr. λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, " to take"].

2. labor, lapsus sum, labi, 3. v. dep.: 1. To glide, or glide onwards.—2. To slip, or fall, down or off [akin to Sans. root LAMB, " to fall "l.

lac. lactis, n. Milk [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root MHIJ,

"to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed or stroked," i.e. from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτ-ος].

lăcertus, i, m. ("The upper arm"; hence) The arm in general.

lacrima, æ (old form dacrima), f. ("The biting thing" hence) A tear [akin to Gr. δακρυ; Sans. root DANG or DAC, "to bite"

lædo, læsi, læsum, lædere, 3. v. a. ("To hurt"; hence) To offend, displease.

lætus, a, um, adj. Joyful, joyous, rejoicing [akin to Sans, root LAS, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

læva, æ; see lævus.

læv-us, a, um, adj. Left; i.e. on the left side .- As Subst .: 1æva. w. f. The left-hand [λαι F ός].

lamina, æ, f. A thin plate, or layer, of metal [prob. Aa, in έ-λα-ύνω, in the meaning of "to beat" out with a hammer, elc.; and so, "the thing beaten Out "].

lăniatus, s, um, P. perf. pass, of lanto.

lăn-ĭo, ĭāvi, ĭātum, ĭāre, 1. V. a.: 1. To tear in pieces ; to rena .- 2. Of the hair: To tear, Pull out: at Pyr. v. 68, with Acc. of respect after pass, part. [§ 100]. -Pass. : lan lor, latus sum,

läbens, ntis, P. pres. of 2. | Yari [prob. fr. the same source as lacrima; see lacrima].

lă-pis, pidis, m. A stone [akin to Aa-as].

lapsus, a, um, P. perf. of lābor.

lāt-e, adv. [lat-us, "wide"] Widely, extensively, far and wide.

lăt-ēbra, ēbræ, f. [lăt-ĕo, " to lie hid"] (" That which effects the lying hid"; hence) A lurk. ing-place, hiding-place.

lăt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lurk; to lie hid or concealed [akin to λαθ, root of λα(ν)θ-άνω, "to lie hid"].

lātus, a, um, adj. broad [akin to Gr. πλατύς; Sans. prithu].

laurus, i and us, f. A laurel-

tree, laurel.

lăvo, lăvâvi and lāvi, lavâtum and lautum and lotum, lavare, 1. v. a. To wash [akin to λούω].

lĕa, æ, f. [akin to lĕo] A lioness.

lema. æ. f. A lioness [λά-

Lebynthos. i. f. Lebinthos (now Levita or Leuta); one of the Sporades Islands [Λέβιιθος].

lec-tus, ti, m. [for leg-tus; fr. leg-o, "to collect"] ("That which is collected": hence, "a resting-place formed by leaves. etc., collected in a heap"; hence) A couch.

Lelex, Ygis, m. A Lelex; i.e. one of the Leleges, a Pelasgic tribe scattered widely over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.

Lēnæus, i, m. Lenœus; a name of Bacchus [Anvaios, "One belonging to the wine press" |.

lenis, e. adj. ("Soft.smooth": hence) Mild, gentle.

lent-e, adv. [lent-us, "slow"] Slowly.

1ĕo. onis, m. A lion [λέων]. le-tum, ti, n, ("That which melts or dissolves"; hence) Dis- | colution, death [akin to Gr. o-Acθρος, "destruction"; Sans. root Li, "to melt"].

levātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of levo.-At Phil. v. 77, levati refers to both Philemon and his wife Baucis [§ 92, 2; Notes to Syntax, p. 133, F. 4].

lev-is, e, adj. : 1. Light .- 2. Triffing, unimportant [akin to Gr. έ-λαχ-ύς; also to Sans. laghu]. lev-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.

[lev-is] (" To make light"; hence) 1. To lift up, raise. -2. To ease, relieve.-Pass.: lev-or. ātus sum, āri.

lībātus, a, um, P. perf. pass.

of libo.

1. lYb-er, ri, m. ("The inner bark, or rind, of a tree"; hence, as this bark was employed for writing upon) A book.

2. Liber, eri, m. Liber; an old Italian deity, sometimes (as at Mid. v. 17) regarded as identical with Bacchus.

līběr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [liber, "free"] To free, set free.

līb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: 1. To take .- 2. To take and pour out in honour of some deity : to make a libation of .- Pass.: libor. ātus sum, āri.

libr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [libr-a, "a balance"] To balance

or poise.

liceo, ŭi, itum, ere, 2. v. n.: 1. To be allowed or permitted: to be allowable. - Rarely found in any other forms than the 3rd person sing, with impersonal construction (e.g. licet, licuit or licitum est, etc., licebit, etc.: it is, etc., allowed, permitted or allowable; it is, etc, lawful), and the Inf. mood .- 2. When licet introduces a subordinate proposition which makes a concession, it apparently assumes the nature of tent and height as to be like a

a conjunction: Even if, although [§ 152, 1, (5)].

licet; see liceo.

licuit; see liceo.

limes, Itis, m. A path, track, etc.

līnum. i. n. ("Flax"; hence) Thread, twine [\(\lambda\invo\rmath)\).

liqu-idus, ida, idum, adj. fliqu-eo, "to be fluid" | 1. Fluid,

liquid .- 2. Clear.

lĭqu-or, öris, m. [lǐqu-ĕo; see liquidus] ("A being liquid; fluidity"; hence) A fluid, liquid; water.

lŏc-us, i, m. (plur. loci, m. and loca, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) A place: locum requiemque, (a place and rest, by hendyadis for) a place of rest; locum dare alicui rei, to give place to something, i.e. to make way for something; to be followed, or succeeded by, something [prob. akin to Gr. root hey. " to put "].

long-e, adv. [long-us] 1. A long way off, far off, at a distance. -2. To a distance, far away.

long-us, a, um, adj. Long [akin to Sans. dirgha].

loqu-or, utus (and loc-), i, 3. v. dep. To speak, talk [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

loquutus, a, um, P. perf. of lŏquor.

Luc-i-fer, fer-i, m. [luc-i-fer, " light-bringing"; fr. lux, lūc-is, "light"; (i) connecting vowel; fer-o," to bring"] ("Light-bring-er or -bearer") 1. Lucifer; i.e. the morning star, the planet Venus. -2. The day.

luc-tus, tus, m. [for lug-tus; fr. lug-eo, to "mourn," etc.] Mourning, sorrow, grief.

lū-cus, ci, m. ("A cut place"; hence, "an open wood"; hence) 1. A wood or grove in general .-2. Of recds: A bed-of such exgrove [akin to λύω, "to cut"; | Eans. root LÛ].

!fi-na, næ. r. [for luc-na; fr. luc-co, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) The moon.

Īŭo, lŭi, lŭitum and lūtum, lŭere, 3. v. a. ("To pay"; hence) Of punishment: To suffer; see pœna [λύω].

lū-sus, sūs, m. [for lud-sus; fr. lūd-o, "to play"] Play, sport. lux. lūcis. f. [for luc-s: fr.

lux, lucis, f. [for luc-s; fr. luc-so, "to shine"] ("That which shines or is bright"; hence) 1. Light.—2. The light of day, daylight.

Lydus, a, um, adj. *Cf*, or belonging to, Lydia, a country of Asia Minor; Lydian.

mac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. ("To adore" a detty, eic.; hence, "to slaughter in sacrifice"; hence) To kill, slay [prob. akin to Sans. root MAH, "to adore"].

mād-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācēre, 3, v. a. [mād-ēo, "to be moist"; (e) connecting vowel; fācio, "to make"] ("To make to be moist"; hence) To moisten.

— Pass.: mād-ē-flo, factus sum, ffēr.

măděfactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of măděfacio.

mădesco, mădui, no sup., mădescère, 3. v. n. [mădeo; see mădefăcio] To become moist or wet.

măd-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [id.] Moist, wet.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. Great.—2. Mighty, powerful.—3. Noble, famous [root MAG, akin to Gr. \(\mu\)e'y-as, Sans. mah-a," great"; fr. root MAGH, "to be great, to be powerful"].

mal-e, adv. [mal-us] Badly; injuriously, hurtfully, to one's burt.

 mālum, i, n. An apple [μῆλον, Doric μᾶλον].

 mălum, i; see mălus. māl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence)
 Bad of its

hateus, a, thi, and the brist, back"; hence) 1. Bad of its kind.—2. Hurtful, injurious.—3. Unfortunate, adverse, calamitous.—As Subst.: mālum, i, n. A misfortune, calamity [akin to Sans. mal-as, "dirty"; Gr. μέλ-as, "black"].

măn-eo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. Το remain, continue [μέν-ω].

măn-I-festus, ä, vm, adj. [prob. for man-l-fend-tus; fr. män-us, "hand": (i) connecting vowel; obsol. fend-o, "to dash"] ("Dashed by the hand"; hence, figuratively) Palpable, clear, manifest.

mansi, perf. ind. of manso.
mä-nus, pus, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. The
hand.—2. Work, workmanship
[Sans. root må, "to measure"].

mar-mor, moris, n. [prob. for mar-mar; fr. mar-e, reduplicated] ("The sea"; hence, from the glistening appearance of the sea) Marble.

massa, se, f. A lump, mass of gold; Mid. 24.

mātūr-esco, ŭi, no sup., escère, 3. v. n. inch. [mātūr-o, "to be ripe"] ("To become, or grow, ripe"; hence) Of reeds, etc.: To arrive at maturity.

mātūr-us, a, um, adj. ("Ripe"; hence) Of persons: With Abl. [§ 116]: Ripe, or mature, in.

me, acc. and abl. sing. of ego. medium, ii; see medius.

měd-ĭus, Ia, Ium, adj.: 1.: a. Middle, mid. — As Subst.: mědĭum, i, n. The middle, the midst.—b. The middle of that subst. with which it is in attribution. —2. Of Time: Intervening [akin to Gr. µéσ-os].

Median, &, f. Medusa; a

daughter of Phorous, who became, by Neptune, the mother of Pegasus. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting into stone every thing upon which they looked. Perseus, provided with armour by the gods, slew her and carried off her head, and employed it, amongst other things, for the punishment of Atlas [Μέδουσα, "Kuler"].

mel, mellis, n. Honey [akin to μέλι].

mělior, us, comp. adj.; see bonus. — As Subst.: měliora, um, n. plur. Better things.

měliora, orum; see mělior. membrum, i, n. A limb, member.

měm-or, ŏris, adj. [akin to měmini, "to remember "] With Gen. [§ 133]: Mindful of, remembering.

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) The mind, as being the seat of thought [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. mdn-as, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; of, also Gr. µép-oc].

men-sa, sæ, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of métlor, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) 1. A table of any kind.—2. That which is put on table; food: mensa secunda (at Phil. v. 57, plur. for sing.), the second course or dessert.

menta, æ, f. Mint; according to the myth so called from Menthē, or Minthē, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this herb.

men-tior, titus sum, tiri, 4.
v. dep. [root MEN; see mens]
("To think or form in the
mind"; hence, in a bad sense)
To lie, or speak falsely, about.

měr-ĕor, itus sum, čri, 2.

v. dep. To deserve or merit [akin to μερ or μορ, root of μείρ-ομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mergo, mersi, mersum, mergeere, 3. v. a.: 1. To dip, plunge, or immerse.—2. Of adverse circumstances: To overwhelm.— Pass.: merg-or, mersus sum, mergi.

merg-us, i, m. [merg-o, "to plunge"] ("The plunger"; hence) A gull, diver.

měritus, a, um, P. perf. of mereor.

mersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mergo.

mer-um, i, n. [mer-us, "pure"] Pure wine; i.e. not mixed with water.

mes-sis, sis, f. [for met-sis; fr. met-o, "to mow or reap"] ("A mowing or reaping"; hence, "harvest"; hence) A crop.

mötämorphösis, is (Gen. plur. metämorphöseön), f. (Sing. "a change of form") Plur: The Metamorphoses; a series of tales to void, wherein he treats of the mythic transformations of various persons [μεταμόρφωσις, "change of form"].

mětuens, ntis, P. pres. of mětuo.

mětůo, mětůi, mětůtum, mětůere, 3. v. a. [metus, (uncontr. Gen.) metů-is] To fear, dread.

mētus, üs, m. Fear, dread.
mē-us, a, um, pron. possess.
[me] Of, or belonging to, me; my,
mine.— At Pyr., v. 84, observe
the linking of the possessive
pron. mēus to the possessive
gen. illius.

Midas, æ, m. Midas; a king of Phrygia.

mini, dat, sing. of ego.
mille, num. adj. indeel. A
thousand [akin to χιλ-ιοι].

min-es arun, f. plur. [min-

eo, "to project"] ("The projecting things"; hence, in figurative power) Threats, menaces.

minimus, a, um; see parvus.
minister, istri, m. [sts. referred to miniuo, "to lessen," and so, "an inferior"; sts. to manus, "a hand," and so, "one at hand, an attendant"] A servant, attendant.

Minos, õis, m. Minos; a king of Crete, famed for his justice. After death, he was fabled to have been made a judge in the lower world [Miros].

min-no, ni, ûtum, ûere, 3. v. a. ("To lessen"; hence) To break, or chip, into small pieces [root MIN, akin to Gr. μιν-ύθω].

minus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor] 1. Less.—2. To make an emphatic negation: Not at all, in no degree.

mīrā-bīlis, blle, adj. [mir(a)-or] That may, or can, be wondered at; wonderful.

mīrans, ntis, P. pres, of miror.

mīrā-tor, tōris, m. [mir(a)or] An admirer.

miror, ratus sum, rari, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence, "to admire"; hence) 1. To wonder or marvel. -2. To wonder, or marvel, at [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

miscĕo, miscūi, mistum or mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. To mix or mingle.—Pass.: miscĕor, mistus or mixtus sum, misc ērī [akin to Gr. μίσγω, μίγγυμι, "to mix"; and to Saus. mig-ra, "mixed"].

mis-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [prob. akin to mær-ĕo, "to be sad"; mæs-tus, "sad"] Wretched, miserable. Leff (Comp.: miser-ior); Sup.: miser-rimus.

mĭsĕrā-bilis, bile, adj. [mis- \

er(a)-or, "to pity"] Worthy of pily; pitiable, wretched.

miserandus, a, um, (Gerundive of miseror, "to pity"; as) adj. To be pitied or compassionated; wretched or miserable.

miser-eor, itus sum, eri, 2. v. dep. [miser] ("To feel miser" about; hence) To pity or feel pity: to have compassion, etc.

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto.

mistus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of misceo.

mītis, e, adj. Mild, gentle. (Comp.: mīt-ior); Sup.: mīt-issīmus.

mitto, misi, missum. mittere, 3. v. a. ("To allow to go"; hence) 1. To send.—2. To throw, cast, hurl, launch.—3. Of an arrow: To shoot.—4. To furnish, supply, provide.

mod-Yous, Yoa, Youm, adj. [mod-us, "moderation"] Of a moderate size, moderate.

mödo, adv.: 1. Only.—2. With Imperat: Just, nov.—3. Just now, recently, but this moment.—4. Modo... modo, now... now; at one time... at another time.

mŏdŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mŏdŭl-us, "a measure, strain"] To play on an instrument.

mo-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing") Manner, way, mode [akin to Sans. root M\u00e1, "to measure"; Gr. μέ-τρον, "a measure"].

men-Ia, Yum, n. plur. ("The things which ward off" the enemy, εtc.; hence) Walls; strictly of a city, but at Atl. v. 2l, applied to the walls of an orchard [akin to α-μύν-ω, "to ward off"].

moll-Io, ivi and ii, Itum, ire (in 3rd pers. sing. imperf. indic. mollibat for molliebat, Ic. 17), 4. v. a. [moll-is, "soft"] 1. To make soft; to soften.—2. Pass.: To be mcde, or become, soft. — Pass. : moll-ĭor, ītus sum, īri.

mollis, e, adj. Soft [akin to Sans. mrid-u, "soft"; fr. root MRID, "to crush"].

mollitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mollio.

mon-ĕo, di, Ytum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) To advise, varn, admonish: at Ic. v. 22, followed by ut with Subj. [akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].

mon-itum, iti, n. [mon-eo, "to advise"] ("That which is advised"; hence) Advice, warning, admonition.

mon-Itus, Itils, m. [id.] ("An advising"; hence) Advice, etc.

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. min-èo, "to project"] ("A projecting; that which projects or juts forth"; hence) 1. A mountain. - 2. At Mid. v. 8: The god of the mountain, i.e. Throlus personified.

mont-anus, ana, anum, adj. [mons, mont-is] Pertaining to a mountain; mountain.

mon-timentum, umenti, n. [mon-eo] ("The thing serving to remind"; hence) A memorial or record.

mora, se, f.: 1. Delay.—2. Of time: A space of some duration.

moriens, ntis, P. pres. of morior.

mor-for, tuus sum, i, 3. v. dep. To die [akin to Sans. root mu, "to die"].

mor-s, tis, f. [mor-Yor] ("A dying"; hence) Death.

mor-sus, sus, m. [for mord-sus; fr. mord-eo, "to bite"] ("A biting"; i.e. "the act of biting"; hence) A bite.

mort-ālis, āle, adj. [mors, mort-is] ("Pertaining to mors"; hence) Subject to death, mortal.

morum, i, n. A mulberry

morus, i, f. A mulberry-tree [μορέα].

mōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of moveo.

mövěo, mövi, mötum, mövère, 2. v. s. ("To cause to go"; hence) To move, physically or mentally. — Pass.: mövěor, mötus sum, mövěri [akin to Sans. root Mî, "to go"].

mücro, önis, m. 1. The point, or edge, of a thing.—2. A sword.
mulceo, mulsi, mulsum and mulctum, mulcere, 2. v. a. ("To stroke; to touch gently"; hence: To soothe, pacify, appease [akin to Sans root MARJ or MRIJ, "to rub or stroke"].

multa; see multus.

mult-i-fid-us, a, um, adj. [mult-us, "much"; plur. "many"; (i) connecting vowel; FID, root of fl(n)d-o, "to cleave"] Many-cler! i.e. cleft, or split, into many pieces or parts.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] Much, very.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: Much.—2. Plur.: Many.—a. As Adv.: multa (n. plur.): Much.very, greatly.—b. As Subet.: multa, örum, n. plur.: Many things. ESF (Comp.: plus); Sup.: plurimus.

mūnus, čris, n. A gift, pre-

mūrex, icis, m. ("The murex," a fish yielding a purple dye; hence) Purple dye, purple.

murmur, ūris, n. [prob. the natural sound unt] A low muttering sound: a murmur.

mūrus, i, m. A wall of a city, etc.; and at Phil. v. 5, round a tree [akin to Sans. root MUR, "to encircle"].

muscus, i, m. Moss. mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, l. v. a. intens. [for mov-to; tx. möv-ĕo] ("To move much or away" from its place, etc.; hence) To change, aller.—Pass.: mū-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

mūt-čius, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [mūt-o] ("Interchanged, exchanged"; hence) Mutual, reciprocal.

nam, conj. For. nam-que, conj. [nam; suffix que] For.

nar-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, l. v. a. [nār-us (= gnā-rus), "known"] ("To make known"; hence) 1. To tell, relate.—2. To

tell of, carry tidings about.

nā-scor (old form gma-), tus
sum, sci, 3. v. dep. With Abl. of
origin [§ 123]: To be born of or
sprung from [root KA=GNA, another form of root GEN=Gr. yev,
and akin to Sans. root JAN, in
intransitive force].

nāt-ālis, āle, adj. [nāt-us, "birth"] Of, or belonging to, one's birth: native, natal.

nā-tūra, ture, f. [nā-scor] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) Nature, in the widest acceptation of the word.

1. nā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("He that is born"; hence) A son.

2. nātus, a, um, P. perf. of nascor,

nāvis, is, f. A ship, vessel [akin to Gr. vaûs, Sans. naus].

1. nē, conj. [§ 152, 1, 2]: That not, lest [prob. akin to Sans. na, "not"].

2. ně, enclitic and interrogative particle. In the second member of an interrogation: Whether:—ne...ne, whether... or whether.

nec : see neque.

něc-o, avi or ŭi, atum, are, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) To kill.—Pass.: něc-or,

ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. ro NAC. "to perish"].

nő-fas, n. indec. [ne, "not fas, "divine law"] ("That whic is contrary to fas"; hence) Wickedness.—2. An impious decan impiets.

ně-que (nec), conj. and ad [ně, "not"; quě, "and"]] Conj.: And not, nor:—nec . . aut, neither . . . nor.—2. Adv. Not.

në-quëo, quivi or quii, qu tum, quire, v. n. [ne, "not" quëo, "to be able"] Not to be abl to be unable; I, etc., cannot,

nē-ve (neu), conj.: 1. (not, and not, nor.—2. [§ 152, (2)]: And that not; and lest [n "not"; ve=Sans. rd, "and"].

neu; see neve. nex, necis, f. [for nec-s, f. nec-o, "to kill"] ("That whic kills"; hence) Death; esp. violes

tills"; hence) Death; esp. violer leath. nidus. i. m. A nest [San

nid-a].
niger, gra, grum, adj. Blackblackened.

Ninus, i, m. *Vinus*; the huband of Semiramis, and builder Nineveh.

nĭ-si, conj. [ne, "not"; s "if"] Unless, except [§ 152, II (2)]:—non nisi, (not unless, i.e. only.

nitens, ntis, P. pres. of nite nit-eo, ui, no sup., ere, i v. n. To shine, or be bright; i glitter, glisten.

nitor, nisus or nixus sum niti, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon' hence) To exert one's self; to en deavour, make efforts.

niv-sus, sa, sum, adj. [nin niv-is, "snow"] ["Of, or belong ing to, snow"; hence) Snow white, snowy.

nobis, dat. and abl. plur. (

nocons, ntis: 1. P. pres. (

noceo. -2. Pa.: Hurtful; causing hurt or harm; productive of in-

jury.

noc-eo, ŭi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.
To be hurtful or injurious; to
harm, hurt, injure: -sometimes
with Dat. [§ 106, (3)] [akin to
Sans. root NAC, "to perish"].

nocitūrus, a, um, P. fut. of noceo.

no-men, minis, n. [no-sco] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) A name.

nomin-o, avi, atum, are, l. v. a. [nomen, nomin-is] To name,

call by name.

non, adv.: 1. Not.—2. Prefixed to individual words, "non" imparts a contrary meaning [akin to Sans. no].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] Not yet.

nos, nom. and acc. plur. of

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] Our, oux.

notatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of noto:—at Pyr. v. 10, with Dat. [§ 107, d].

not-itia, itia, f. [not-us] ("The quality of the notus"; hence, "a knowing, knowledge"; hence) Acquaintance with a per-

not-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [not-a, "a mark"] ("To mark; to impress with a mark or stamp"; hence) To remark, observe.—Pass.: not-or, atus sum, ari.

notus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of nosco.—2. Pa.: Known, well known.

novissimus, a, um, sup. adj. [novus, "new"] ("Newest"; hence) Of time: The last, latest.

nov-Itas, Itatis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the novus"; hence) 1. Newness.—2. Novelty, unusualness, strangeness.

nov-o, avı, atum, are, 1. v. a.

[id.] 1. To renew, raise up afresh.

-2. To change, alter.

nox, noctis, f. Night [akin to Sans. nakt-a; Gr. νύξ].

nübila, örum ; see nübilus. nüb-ilus, ila, ilum, adj.

nub-nus, na, nam, adj. [nub-o, "to cloud over"] Clouded over, overcast.—As Subst.: nüb-na, orum, n. plur. The clouds. nüd-us, a, um, adj. Naked,

bare.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] 1. Not any, none, no.—
As Subst.: nullus, ius, m. (= nemo) No one, nobody.—2. Insignificant, of no account, poor.

nti-men, minis, n. [nti-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding" with the head; "a nod"; hence) 1. Of the gods: Divine will or power.—
2. Godhead, divinity, etc.—3. A city, whether a god or goddess.

nun-c, adv. Now, ct the present time [vov, "now" (Sans. nu or nû), with c for ce, demonstrative suffix].

nutrio, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. ("To nourish, support," etc.; hence) Of fire: To feed with fuel. etc.

nux, nucis, f. A nut: at Phil. v. 58, in collective force.

Nympha, æ, f. A nymph; a demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees, or mountains.

O, interj. O! oh!—not elided before a vowel; see Deuc. v. 16. ob-lino, lēvi (rarely līni), lītum, līnēre, 3. v. a. [ob, "upon, over"; līno, "to smear"] To smear upon or over; to besmear.—Pass.: ob-linor, lītus sum,

oblitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of oblino: at Pyr. v. 26, with acc. of Respect [§§ 142; 100].

ob-orior, ortus sum, oriri,

3. and 4. v. dep. [ob, "without force"; orlor, "to rise"] To rise or rise up.

obortus, a, um, P. perf. of öbörlor.

ob-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭëre. 3. v. a. [ob, " without force " : ruo (in active force), "to throw down"] ("To throw down, overthrow"; hence) To cover or cover over; to hide, conceal, bury .-Pass.: ob-rŭor, rŭtus sum, rŭi.

obrutus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obrŭo.

ob-scu-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Covered over"; hence) 1. Of a cave : Dark .- 2. Of the response of an oracle, etc.: Obscure, unintelligible; of dark, or hidden. meaning [ob, "over"; scu. akin to Sans. root sku, "to cover"].

ob-struo, struxi, structum. stručre, 3. v. a. [ob, "towards" struo, "to build"] ("To build towards"; hence) To block, or stop, up : to close.

ob-stupesco, stupui, no sup., stupescere, 3. v. n. inch. [ob, " without force": stupesco, " to become amazed"] To become amazed, to be struck with amazement.

obstupui, perf. ind. of obstupesco.

obvi-us, a, um, adj. [obvi-o, "to go to meet"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: Coming, or going, to meet; meeting a person, etc.

Occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occadsus; fr. occid-o, "to go down or of the heavenly bodies; through true root OCCAD] ("A going down or setting"; hence, With reference to the sun) The West.

Oc-ulus, üli, m. (" The seeing thing"; hence) An eye [akin to Gr. oc-oc. Sans. aksh-a; prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (=fKSH), "to Bee "]

odi, isse. v. defect. To hate.

ŏdōrā-tus, ta, tum, (P. perf. pass. of ŏdōro, "to give a sweet scent to" a thing; "to perfume"; as) adj. Sweet-scented, fragrant.

ol-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr. oll e, old form of ill-el (Of time: "At that time"; hence) Formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time.

omnis. e. adi.: 1. All. every. -As Subst.: a. omnes. lum. comm. gen. plur. All persons, all. - b. omnia, um, n. plur. All things .- 2. The whole of.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of onero.

ŏnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. fonus, oner-is, "a load" | To load, burden .- Pass. : oner-or, atus sum. āri.

ŏ-pĕr-Yo, ŭi, tum, ire, 4. v. a. [for ob-per-io; fr. ob, "over"; root PER; see aperio] To cover over. - Pass. : ŏ-pĕr-Yor, tus sum. īri.

opertus, a, um, P. perf. pags. of operio.

opes, um ; see ops. opi-fex, ficis, m. [for operfac-s; fr. opus, oper-is, "work"; fac-io, "to do"] ("One doing work"; hence) A worker, maker, fabricator; a workman, etc.

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur; Dat. is found perhaps only once), f. [prob. for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) Mostly plur .: 1. Means, or resources, of any kind; wealth, riches, etc. - 2. Aid, assistance, help.

optandus, a, um, Gerundive of opto.

opta-tum, ti, n. [opt(a)-o, "to wish"] ("That which is wished": hence) A wish, desire. optātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opto.

op-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1,

v. a. [prob. for ap-to, fr. root AP; | see ops] ("To obtain thoroughly"; hence) 1. To choose.-2. To wish, desire :- at Pyr. v. 44, optare is a substantival inf., standing as the nom. to est [\$ 140, 1).-Pass.: op-tor, tatus sum, tāri.

ŏpus, ĕris, n. Work, employment [akin to Sans. apas].

ora-culum, culi, n. [or(a)-o, " to speak "] (" That which serves for speaking"; hence) An oracle, whether as a divine announcement or the place where such announcement is declared.

orbis, is, m. ("A circle or orbit"; hence) 1. The world .-2. A country, or region, of the

ord-o, Ynis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence, "arrangement, order"; hence) Order, succession.

orgia, orum, n. plur. The orgies, or feasts, of Bacchus. These sacred rites, termed also Dionysia, were celebrated at Athens with especial splendour. "It was usual for the worshippers, in their garments and actions, to imitate the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They put on fawn-skins, fine linen, and mitres; carried thyrsi, drums, pipes, flutes, and rattles; and crowned themselves with the garlands of trees sacred to Bacchus, such were the ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs, exposing themselves in fantastic dresses and with antic motions; some rode upon asses; others drove goats to the deserts, and other places, wagging their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, filling the air with hideous noises, yelling, personating men distracted, and crying aloud, Evol σάβοι, Εὐοί Βάκχε, or & large Roman poet born at Salmo, &

or 'Ιόβακχε, or 'Ιω Βάκχε" ['Opyra].

oriens, ntis (P. pres. of orior. " to rise" ; as Subst.), m. (" The rising sun"; hence) The eastern parts of the world; the East.

ŏr-Igo, Iginis, f. [ŏr-Ior, "to rise, or spring, up"] ("That which is produced by springing up," etc.; hence) Birth, descent. lineage, origin.

Orion, onis, m. Orion; (a celebrated hunter, who was changed into) a constellation, the rising and setting of which was said to be attended with storms.

or-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [os, or-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) To implore, entreat.

Orpheus (dissyll.), i, (Acc. Orphea), m. Orpheus; a son of the Muse Calliope; a Thracian hero and minstrel, husband of Eurydice [Oppéus].

or-tus, tus, m. [or-for, "to rise"] 1. Of the heavenly bodies: ("The rising"; hence, with reference to the sun) The East.—2. Of a river: The source. head, springs.

1. os. öris (Gen. plur. not found), n. (" The eating thing ": hence) 1. The mouth .- 2. The face, countenance [akin to Sans. root AC, "to eat"].

2. os, ossis, n. A bone [akin to Bans, asthi, Gr. ooreov].

os-culum, culi, n. [for orculum; fr. os, or-is] ("A little mouth"; hence) A kiss.

tendi, os-tendo, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3, v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ob), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out before" one; hence) To show, exhibit, display.

Ovidius, ii, m. Ovid: a town of the Peligni, about forty vears before the Christian era. His parents were of equestrian rank, and educated their son for the bar: but he soon for sook that and every other pursuit for the cultivation of poetry, and at length became one of the most admired and eminent poets in the court of Augustus. His prosperity was, however, of short continuance. Having incurred by some unknown offence the displeasure of the emperor, he was banished to Tomos, a town near the Euxine Sea: where. after many ineffectual attempts to obtain the pardon of Augustus. he ended his days, in the eighth vear of his banishment, and the fifty-ninth year of his age.

övum, i, n. An egg [ω fóν].

pac-tum, ti, n. [pac-isco, to covenant":—in active voice found only in ante-classical writers]("That which is covenanted," etc.; hence) An agreement, covenant, compact.

pactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pacisco; see pactum: 1. Covenanted, stipulated.—2. Agreed upon.

palla, æ, f. A robe or loose dress worn by Phœbus in his contest with Pan; see Mid. v. 78.

pallens, ntis, P. pres. of palleo.

pall-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. To be pale or wan.—2. To be yellow.

pallesco, pallăi, no sup., pallescère, 3. v. n. [pallèo] ("To grow, or become, pale"; hence) To grow, or become, yellow.

pall'dvor, us; see pall'dus. pall-ldus, ida, idum, adj. [pall-ĕo, "to be pale"] Pale, pallid.

palma, æ,f.: 1. (" The palm"

of the hand; hence) A hand.—
2. ("A palm-tree"; hence) A date [παλάμη].

pălus-ter, tris, tre, adj. [for pălud-ter; fr. pălus, pălud-is, "a marsh"] ("Causing a marsh"; hence, "Marshy, fenny"; hence) 1. Of birds: Léring in marshes or fens.—2. Of reeds: Groving in marshes or fens.

Pān, Pānos (Acc. Pāna, Mid. v. 59), m. Pan; the mythic god of woods, shepherds, and cattle:— at Mid. v. 72, he is called "deus pecoris" [$\Pi \dot{a} \nu$].

par, paris, adj. Equal:—at Phil. v. 46, of length: at Atl. v. 27 (with Dat. [§ 106, (1)]), of power or might.

păr-ens, ntis, comm. gen. [either for părl-ens, fr. părl-o or fr. obsol. păr-o = păr-lo] A parent: a. A father.—b. A mother.

pār-ĕo, ti, itum ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to pār-lo] ("To come forth, appear"; hence, "to appear (as a servant)"; hence) To obey:—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (4)].

păr-Y-es, štis, m. ("The thing going around"; hence) A wall of a house [akin to Sans. par-i, Gr. nep-i, "around"; I, root of čo, "to go"].

par-Ilis, Ile, adj. [par] Equal. par-Iter, adv. [id.] ("Equally"; hence) Of time: At the same time; together.

Parnass-is, idis, f. adj. [Parnass-us, "Parnassus"; a high mountain in Beeotia, with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. At its foot stood Delphi, the seat of the far-famed Delphic oracle] Of, or belonging to, Parnassus; Parnassian.

Parnass-Yus, Ya, Yum, adj. [id.] Of, or belonging to, Parnassus; Parnassian:—hence, at Atl. v. 17 = Delphic.

păr-o. avi, atum, are, l. v. a.

To prepare, get ready, etc. [prob. | akin to Gr. φέρ-ω, Lat. fer-o].

par-s, tis, f. ("That which is cut"; hence) A part, portion:læva pars, the left side or hand ;in unam partem, in one respect [akin to φάρ-ω, "to ent"].

Păros, i, f. Paros; an island

in the Aigean Sea, one of the

Cyclades [Hápos].

par-vus. va. vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s] 1. Pos.: a. Small, little, slight .- b. Parvi, Of small account or value; of small worth [§ 128]. - c. Of sound : Low, gentle .- 2. Sup .: a. Least, smallest. -b. Very small or little. Sup.: minimus.

pas-tor, toris, m. [for pasctor; fr. pasc-o, "to feed"] A feeder, esp. of sheep; a shepherd.

păt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lie, or be, open [akin to Gr. mer-ávvůpi].

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector"; also, "a nourisher") A father, as one who protects, etc. [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ; Sans. pi-t/i, fr. root PA, " to protect, to nourish"].

pater-nus, na, num, adj. [pater, pat(e)r-is, "a father"] Of, or belonging to, a father; paternal.

pătior, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep. To suffer, bear, endure, undergo [akin to Gr. #a0, root of πάσχω; and Sans. root BADH, or VADH, "to strike"].

ĭa, patr - Yus, Ya, Yum, adj. [pater, patr-is] 1. Of, or belonging to, a father; a father's.

pătru-ēlis, ele, adj. [pătru-us, "an uncle"] Of, or from, an uncle:—the word is used by Deucalion (v. 5) in reference to his wife and himself, they being respectively the children of two brothers: viz. Prometheus and Enimetheus.

păt-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj.

[păt-ĕo, " to lie open "] ("Lying open"; hence) Broad, wide.

pauc-a, orum, n. plur. [pauc-i, "few," used as Subst.] A few things; a few words.

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] By little and little, gradualiv.

pau-per, peris, adj. [prob. for pauc-fer; fr. pauc-i, "few": fer-o, "to bear"] ("Bearing few things"; hence) Poor, needy.

pauper-tas, tātis, f [pauper, " poor"] (" The state of the pauper"; hence) Small, or humble, means; poverty.

păvens, ntis, P. pres. of pavěo.

păvěo, pāvi, no sup., păvěre. 2. v. n. To be struck with fear or terror; to fear, be afraid [prob. like pavio, "to strike"; akin to πα-ίω, " to strike"].

păv-ĭdus, ida, idum, adj. [pav-eo, "to fear"] Fearing. terrified, timid.

pax, pācis, f. [= pac-s, fr. root PAC or PAG, whence pac-iscor, pa(n)g-o] ("The covenanting, or binding, thing"; hence) Peace, concluded between parties at variance, esp. belligerents.

peccasse for peccavisse, perf. inf. of pecco.

pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To commit a fault; to transgress, do amiss, etc.

pěc-us, ŏris, n. ("The thing tied or fastened up": hence, "the larger cattle," such as are commonly kept in stalls, more or less: hence) Cattle in general :for "deus pecoris" see Pan [akin to Sans. pac-u, fr. root PAC, "to tie or fasten up"].

pělagus, i, n. The sea, esp. the open sea [πέλαγος].

Pělop-ēlus, čla, člum, adj. [Pĕlop-s, "Pelops," a son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, who settled in Southern Greece, which thence obtained the name of Peloponnësus, i.e. " the island of Pelops"] (" Of, or pertaining to. Pelope"; hence) Phrygian [Πέλow, "The dark-faced one"].

Pen-ates, atium, m. plur. [pen-us, "provisions, stores" "Those pertaining to penus" hence, "the Penates or household gods" presiding over the house and all it contained : hence) A dwelling, abode.

pendens, ntis, P. pres. of pendeo.

pendëo, pëpendi, no sup., pendëre, 2. v. n.: 1. To hang, hang down .- 2. To be hung up, or suspended .- 3. To be upraised, or uplifted, in the air.

pen-na, næ, f. [for pet-na: see pet-o] (" The flying thing"; hence) 1. A feather. -2. A wing. pependi. perf. indic. of

pendeo.

pěr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Locally: ("Through"; hence) All over or about: amidst, throughout. —2. Of instrument or means: Through, by, by means of: per se (plur.), through, or of, themselves. -3. In time: Through, throughout, during, for.

peractus, a. um, P. perf.

pass. of perago.

pěr-ágo, egi, actum, agere, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; ago, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion through"; hence) To perform, accomplish, bring to pass .- Pass .: per-agor, actus sum, agi.

perceptus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of percipio.

per-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. [for per-capio; fr. per, "thoroughly"; capio, "to take "] (" To take thoroughly"; hence) 1. To feel, be sensible of .-2. To perceive, observe, understand.—Pass.: per-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi.

per-cutio, cussi, cussum, cutere, 3. v. a. [for per-quatio; fr. per, in " augmentative " force: quatio, "to strike"] To strike very much, or violently, or repeatedly.

perdo, didi, ditum. dere. 3.

V. a. To destroy.

pěrēmi, ind. perf. of pěrimo. pěri-clum, cli (-cŭlum, culi), n. [obsol. perior, " to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence, "a trial"; hence) Danger, peril.

pěricůlum, i ; see pěriclum. per-imo, emi, emptum, iměre, 3. v. a. [for pěr-ěmo ; fr. pěr. "thoroughly"; emo, "to take "] ("To take or take away thoroughly"; hence) To destroy; to kill.

per-mātūresco, mātūrŭi, no sup., mātūrescere, 8. v. n. inch. [per, "thoroughly"; maturesco, "to become ripe"] To become thoroughly, or quite, ripe.

permaturii, perf. ind. of permaturesco.

pěrosus, a, um, P. perf. of perodi, "to hate thoroughly": In act. force: Thoroughly hating, detesting; see Mid. v. 58.

per-sequor, sequūtus sum, sequi, 3. v. dep. [per, "thoroughly"; sequor, "to follow"] To follow thoroughly or perseveringly;

to follow after, pursue.

Perseus, či and čos, m. Perseus; the son of Jupiter and Danaë; see Danaë. As soon as he was born, he was placed with his mother in a coffer, and, by the command of Acrisius, both were thrown into the sea. After having been long exposed on the ocean, they were driven by the winds to the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were received with kindness by Polydectes, the king of the place. in whose palace Perseus resided. till he began the series of exploits which have caused his name to ! be so often celebrated by the poets.-Upon arriving at manhood, and undertaking his celebrated expedition against the Gorgons, he received from the gods whatever was likely to insure his success. Pluto lent him his helmet, which had the power of making its wearer invisible; Mercury supplied him with his wings for his feet and head: from Minerva he received a buckler, which was so resplendent that it reflected whatever object was before it. Mercury also gave him a short sword or scimitar, called harpe. Such assistance assured his victory. And it was on his homeward return with Meduca's head (see Medusa) that he sought the hospitality of Atlas, king of Mauritania. When this was tauntingly refused, he exhibited Medusa's head to the churlish monarch, thereby changing him into the mountain that bears his name.

per-věnio, věni, ventum, věnire, 4. v. n. [per, "quite"; věnio, "to come"] To come quite to a place, etc.; to come up.

pes, pedis, m. ("The going thing"; hence) A foot: strictly of men or animals; but applied also to articles of furniture [akin to Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός; Sans. pdd, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pětens, ntis, P. pres. of pěto. pět-o, ivi or ii, itum, čre, 3. v. a. (" To fly towards"; hence) 1. To seek, to search for.—2. To desire, to ask for [akin to néropac; Sans. root PAT].

Philimon, onis, in Philemon; a Phrygian peasant, the husband of Baucis. The two gave a hospitable reception to Jupiter and Mercury, who had assumed the shape of mortals. For this they were saved from a deluge that

overwhelmed the neighbouring country, and were made keepers of the temple into which their hut was changed.

Phryges, um; Phrygius, a, um; see Phryx.

Phryx, ygis (Plur. Phryges, um), m. A Phrygian. The Phrygians were a people of Asia Minor remarkable for their skill in embroidering in gold. — Hence, Phryg-Ius, Ia, Ium, adj. Phrygian.

pinguis, e, adj. ("Fat"; hence) Mentally: Dull, stupid, stolid, foolish.

piscis, is, m. A fish.

plus, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) 1. Of an oracle: Holy, sacred.—2. Of persons: Pious, devout, just.—As Subst. pli, orum, m. plur. Pious, or devout, persons [akin to Sans. root PO, "to purify"].
pläc-ĕo, di, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.:

plac-60, ultium, ere, 2.v. n.:

1. To please.—Impers.: Plachit, it pleased (them), i.e. it was resolved by them: with clause as subject [§157].—2. To find favour or acceptance with one [prob. akin to Sans. root PRI, "to please"; Gr. φιλ-έω, "to love"].
plac-idus, ida, idum, adj.

plac-idus, ida, idum, adj. [plac-eo, "to please"] ("Pleasing"; hence) Gentle, mild, calming, soothing.

plang-or, oris, m. [plang-o, "to beat," especially in token of grief] A beating, striking, etc.

plectrum, I, n. ("A striker"; hence) A quill, with which a player on stringed instruments struck the chords $[\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}\kappa\tau\rho\sigma\nu]$.

ple-nus, na, num, adj. [ple-o, "to fill"] 1. With Gen. [§ 119, b]: Filled with, full of.—2. Of time: Fu'll, complete: pleno anno, at the close of the year.

plūma, æ, f. A feather. plumbum, i, n. Lead [akin to μόλυβδος]. plū-rimus, rima, rimum, sup. adj. (see multus) [Pla, root of plē-o, "to fill"] ("Most or very full"; hence) Very much: in greatest, or very great, abundance.

pō-cŭlum, cŭli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) A cup, goblet [akin to Sans. root PÅ, "to drink"].

poena, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) Satisfaction for an offence committed.—Phrase: Pœnas lüëre, (to pay satisfaction to another; i.e.) to suffer punishment [Gr. ποινή; akin to Sans. root pt, "to purify"].
poll-ex, leis, m. [poll-eo, "to

poll-ex, icis, m. [poll-ĕo, "to be powerful"] ("The powerful, or strong, thing"; hence) Of

the hand: The thumb.

pol-lYcŏor, licitus sum, licēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-lYcŏor; fr. pot, inseparable prefix, in "emphatic" force; lYcŏor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid greatly"; hence) To hold forth, promise.

pollicitus, a, um, P. perf. of

polliceor.

pōmum, i, n.: 1. Fruit of any kind: at Pyr. vv. 18, 61, of a mulberry tree.—2. An apple.

a mulberry tree.—2. An apple.
pomari-um, in. [pomarius, "of, or belonging to, fruit or
fruit-trees"] A fruit-garden, or

orchard.

ponens, ntis, P. pres. of pono.

pono, posui, postum, ponère, 3. v. a.: 1. To put or place; to set. -2. To serve up, set before one, on table.-3. To put of, tay aside. -Pass.: ponor, postus sum, poni

pontus, i, m. The sea [πόντ-

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) A people: at Deuc. v. 16, in plur. [prob. for Pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-νς, "much"; plur., "many"],

posco, póposci, no sup., poscère, 3. v. a. To require, request. positus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pono.

pos-sidéo, sèdi, sessum, sidère, 2. v. a. [for pot-sèdéo; fr. pòt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sèdèo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, etc.; hence) 1. To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess.—2. To take, or hold, possession or hold, possession of possession or hold, possession of possession

possum, pôtůi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pôt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. To be able.—2. With Inf.: (I, etc.) can, could,

etc., do, etc., something.
post, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.:

Afterwards.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: After: behind.

pos-tis, tis, f. [Pos, root of pono] ("A placing;—a thing placed"; hence) 1. A post, doorpost.—2. Plur.: A door.

post-quam, adv. [post; quam, acc. fem. of qui] ("After which"; hence) After that, when.

potens, ntis, (P. pres. of possum, but used only as) adj. Powerful, mighty.

pŏtŭi, perf. ind. of possum, præ, prep. gov. abl. [akin to pro] 1. Before.—2. In comparison with, compared with.

præcep-tum, ti, n. [for præcap-tum, fr. præcipio, "to instruct," through true root PRÆCAP] Instruction, precept.

præcipit-o, åvi, åtum, åre, 1. v. a. [præceps, præcipit-is, "headlong"] ("To throw, or cast, headlong";—Pass. in reflexive force: "To cast one's self headlong"; hence) Of the day, or light, personified: To plunge headlong; i.e. to go down, set.—Pass.: præcipit-or, ätus sum, åri

præ-cord-ïa, lörum, n. plur. [præ, "before"; cor, cord-is, "the heart"] ("The things before the heart"; hence, "the diaphragm"; hence, as the set of the feelings, etc., "the breast, heart"; hence, with mentis—gen. of mens—"the heart or seat of the mind"; a periphrasis for) The mind.

præda, æ, f. Booty, spoil, plunder.

præ-főro, tüli, lätum, ferre, v. a. [præ, "before"; fëro, "to bear"] ("To bear before" one; hence, "to place" a person or thing "before" another in estimation; hence) To set above, prefer.—Pass.; præ-főror, lätus sum, ferri.

prælātus, a, um, P. perf. pass, of præfero.

præstans, ntis, P. pres. of

præ-sto, stiti, stitum or statum, stare, 1. v. a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before" one; hence) To

surpass, exceed.
prēces, um; plur. of prex.
prēc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v.
dep. a. and n.: 1. Act.: To pray
to, supplicate, invoke.—2. Neut.:
To beg, pray, entreat [akin to
Sans. root prachth, "to ask"].
prēmo, pressi, pressum, prēsm-

ĕre, 3. v. a. To press.

prex, prēcis (Nom. and Gen.
Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f.
[for prec-s; fr. prēc-or] ("The
entreating thing"; hence) Entreaty, prayer.

prim-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of prim-us] Firstly, in the first place, first: ut primum, (when first, i.e.) as soon as.

pri-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with sup. suffix mus] ("Most before"; hence) 1. First, the first to do something; the first that.—3. Of time: First, earliest.

pri-or, us, comp. adv. [for præ-or; fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) Former, prior; often to be translated first: see Deuc. v. 38; Pyr. v. 41.

prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prior, "former"] Firstly, first.

pro, prep. gov. abl. ("Before"; hence) For, in the place of [Gr. $\pi \rho \delta$].

procul, adv. [PROCUL, a root of procello, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) Of place; At a distance, far off.

prō-cumbo, cūbūi, cūbītum, cumbēre, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; obsol. cumbo, "to lie down "j ("To lie down forwards"; hence) To full forwards or on one's face; to prostrate one's self.

prō-do, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth or forwards"; do, "to put"] 1. To put, or hold, forth or forwards; to hold before one.—2. To reveal, disclose, betray.

one...2.10 reveat, attectore, bearay.
pro-düco, duxi, ductum,
dücere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth";
düco, "to lead"] 1. To lead, or
conduct, forth...2. Of fire, etc.:
To bring up to a fiame.

pro-hibeo, hibdi, hibitum, hibere, 2. v. a. [for pro-hibeo; fr. pro, "in front"; hibeo, "to hold"] ("To hold in front" of one; hence) To prevent, hinder.

pr-ōl-es, is, f. [pr-o, "forth"; OL, root of ol-esco (found only in compound words), "to grow"] ("That which grows forth"; hence) Of birds: Offspring, progenu, brood.

Prometh-ides, ide, m. [Prometh-eus, (i.e. "Fore-thinker")
Prometheus; a son of Iapètus and
Clymène, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay,
and an mated them with fixe
brought down from heaven. For

this he was chained to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture fed on his entrails, until it was slain by Hercules] The son of Prometheus; i.e. Deucation.

prō-nus, ns, num, adj. [pro, "before"] ("Belonging to that which is before or in front"; hence) Of persons: Stooping, or bending, forwards; on the face. prospiciens, ntis, P. pres, of

prospicio.

prō-splcio, spexi, spectum, splcere, 3. v. a. [for prō-spcio, of fr. prō, "before"; specio, "to see"] ("To see before" one; hence) 1. To discern, descry, espy.—2. To look towards, overlook.

prūnum, i, n. A plum. pūd-or, oris, m. [pūd-eo, "to be ashamed"] Shame; a feeling,

or sense, of shame.

puel-la, læ, f. dim. [for puer-la; fr. puer-a, "a girl"] A little,
or dear, girl; a lass, maiden.

pu-er, eri, m. ("The nour-ished one"; hence) A boy, lad [prob. akin to Sans, root Push, "to nourish"; and to $\pi \delta \bar{\nu} \rho$, the Spartan form of $\pi a \bar{\nu} s$].

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pol-lo, "to pol-ish"] ("Polished"; hence) Beautiful, beauteous. [37] (Comp.: pulchr-for); Sup.: pulcher-rimus

pulcherrimus, a, um; see pulcher.

pullus, a, um, adj. Darkcoloured, dark [akin to πελλός].

pul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [PUL, a root of pello] To strike, beat.

pulvis, eris, m. Dust.

Pūn-Icĕus, Icĕa, Icĕum, adj. [for Pœn-Icĕus; fr. Pœn-i, "the Pœni or Phœnicians"] ("Of, or belonging to, the Pœni"; hence) Of colour: Purple; deep-red.

purpur-eus, éa, éum, adj. [purpur-a, "the purple-fish";

hence, "purple"] ("Pertaining to purpura"; hence) Purple.

pū-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Pure, clean"; hence) Pure, unpolluted, free from pollution [akin to Sans, root Pů, "to purify"].

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up" accounts, etc.; hence, "to reckon"; hence) To think, suppose.

Pyramus, i, m. Pyramus; the lover of Thisbe.

Pyrrha, æ, f. ("Red, or Redhaired, One") Pyrrha; the wife of Deucalion, and daughter of Epimetheus; see Epimethis [IIvò-pi].

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui] Where.

quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, quærēre, 3. v. a.: 1. To seek.—2.

quā-lis, le, adj. Of what sort or kind; what sort of [akin to Sans. ka-s, "who?"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. In what manner, how.—2. After words denoting comparison: Than.

quam-quam, adv. [quam, "as," repeated] ("As as"; hence) Though, although.

quant-um, adv. [adverbial neut, of quant-us] As much as: tantum . . . quantum, so much . . . as: so far . . . as.

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to qua-lis] 1. How much or great -2 As great as

or great.—2. As great as. quătio, no perf., quassum, quătere, 3. v. a. To shake.

que, enclitic conj. And: que
.. que, both ... and [akin to ré].
quercus, ūs, f.: 1. An oak.—
2. A garland of oak leaves.

queror, questus sum, queri, 3. v. dep. a. and n.: 1. Act.: To

complain of .- 2. Neut.: To complain, to utter a complaint [root QUES or QUER, akin to Sans. root CVAS, "to sigh "].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of

queror.

qui. que, quod (Gen., cūjus; Dat., cui), pron.: 1. Relative: a. Who, which, what .- b. To denote a cause or reason: Because, inasmuch as, since .- c. At the beginning of a clause in place of a demonstrative pron. and a conj.: And this, etc.-2. Interrogative: Who? which? what? [akin to Sans. kim].

quicquid: see quisquis.

qui-cumque, que-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui, with indef suffix cumque] Whowith indef. suffix cumque] ever, whosoever; whatever, whatsoever.

 quid, adv. [adverbial neut, of quis] Why? how?

2. quid; see quis,

qui-dam, quæ-dam, quoddam, pron. indef. [qui, in "indefinite" force; suffix dam | Some indefinite person or thing : certain or particular person.

quidem, adv. Indeed.

quinque, num. adj. indecl. Five [akin to Gr. wevre, Saus. pańchan l.

quis, quæ, quid, pron. indef. What = what sort of .- As Subst., n .: quid. With Gen .: What sort of, what [ris].

quis-quis, no fem., quodquod, or quid-quid or quic-quid. pron. indef. Whatever, whatsoever, person or thing .- As Subst., n.: quicquid, Whatever thing.

quo, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. of qui] [\$ 152, I, (2)] In order that.

quod, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. of qui] [§ 152, II, (1)] In that, or for the reason that; inasmuch as, because.

quō-mŏdo (at Deuc. vv. 12. Ovid.

13, in tmesis), adv. [abl. of qui, "what"; modus, "manner" In what manner, how.

quō-nam, adv. [quo, "wh!ther"; suffix nam] Whither pray?

quon-dam, adv. [for quomdam; fr. quom, old form of quem; suffix dam] 1. Once, formerly .- 2. At times.

quon-iam, conj. [for quomjam; fr. quom = quum, "since"; jam, "now"] [\$ 152, II, (1)]; Since now, seeing that, because.

1. quoque, conj. Also, too: placed after the word to be

emphasized.

2. quōque=quō (adv.); que. conj. And in order that: see

quot-les, adv. [quot, "how many" | How many times; how often; as often as.

quum, adv. [for quom, old form of quem, acc. sing, masc, of qui] [\$ 153, (1)] When.

rădians, ntis. P. pres. of rădio.

rădĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. [rădĭ-us, "a ray or beam"] To emit rays or beams; to shine, glitter, be radiant.

răd-Yus, Ii, m. [prob. akin to rad-ix] (" A staff or rod"; hence, "the spoke" of a wheel; hence) A ray or beam of any shining obiect

rād-ix, īcis, m. ("A root"; hence) An edible root; esp. a radish [prob. akin to Gr. ρίζα (= ρίδ-σα), and to Sans. root VRIDH. "to grow, increase"; and so, "the growing, or increasing, thing"].

rām-āle, ālis, n. [ram-us, "a ranch"] ("A thing pertaining branch "] (to a ramus"; hence) A twig of a tree : a stick for fuel. rā-mus, mi, m. [prob. for rad-mus; akin to rad-ix; see | radix] A bough, branch.

răp-Idus, ida, idum. adj. frap-lo, "to tear," etc.] ("Tearing, seizing," etc.; hence) Of heat, the sun, etc.: Fierce, power-

Fresh. rěcens, ntis, adi. recent.

receptus. a. um. P. perf. pass, of recipio.

re-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingere, 8. v. a. [re, denoting "reversal"; cingo, "to gird"] To ungird, loose.

re-condo, condidi, conditum, condere, 3. v. a. [re, "again"; condo, "to hide"] ("To hide again"; hence) Of the eyes: To close again.

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To bring forward a cause, or pretext, against"; hence) refuse, decline.

redditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reddo.

red-do, d'idi, d'itum, dere, 8. v. a. [red (=re with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. To give back, return, restore .- 2. To render or return in answer. - Pass. : red-dor. ditus sum, di.

rěd-čo. Ivi or II, Itum, Ire, v. n. [red (see red-do), "back" eo, "to go"] To go, or come, back : to return.

rědělens, ntis, P. pres. of rědělěo.

rěd-člěo, čiňi, no sup., člěre, 2. v. n. [red (see reddo), "without force"; oleo, "to emit a scent"] To emit, give forth, or diffuse a (sweet) scent.

rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro, "to bear"] 1. To bear, or carry, back. - 2. To relate, tell.

[for rem-fert; fr. rem (acc. of res), "affair, property"; fero, "to bear"] ("It bears, or carries, one's affair or property": hence) It matters or is of importance [\$ 157].

regero, gessi, gestum, gerere, 8. v. a. [re, "back"; gero, "to carry"] To carry, or take, back.-Pass.: re-geror. gestus snm, gěri.

regestus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of regero.

reg-lo, lonis, f. [reg-o, "to direct"] (" A directing"; hence, "a direction, line"; hence) A portion of the universe; a tract, territory, re rion.

regnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of regno :- at Phil. v. 7. with Dat. [§ 107, d].

regn-o. avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [regn-um, "a kingdom"] ("To possess a kingdom over"; hence) To rule, govern .- Pass .: regnor, ātus sum, āri.

reg-num, ni, n. [reg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence, "rule, dominion," esp. "kingly rule"; hence) A kingdom.

rĕ-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum lěvare, 1. v. a. [rě, "without force"; levo, "to ease," etc.] 1. To ease, relieve .- 2. Of the limbs: To rest.

rělictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rělinguo.

re-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquere, 8. v. a. [re, " without force"; linquo, "to leave"] To leave, quit. - Pass .: ro-linguor. lictus sum, linqui.

rēmīg-ium, ii, n. [rēmīg-o, "to row"] ("A rowing"; hence) The oars:-at Ic. v. 46, used of the wings of Icarns.

re-mollesco, no perf. nor sup., mollescère, 3, v. n. [re, "again"; mollesco, "to become re-fert, tulit, ferre, v. imners. | soft" | ("To become soft again";

hence) To be softened, melted, or touched by prayers, etc.

remoratus, a, um, P. perf. of remoror.

rē-moror, morātus sum, morātu, 1. v. dep. n. [rē. "behind"; moror, "to delay"] ("To delay behind"; hence) To linger, tarry, etc.

renidens, ntis, P. pres. of renideo.

rë-nidëo, no perf. nor sup., nidëre, 2. v. n. ("To shine again or back; to glisten," etc.; hence) To beam for joy; to be glad or joyous.

reor, ratus sum, inf. not found, 2. v. dep. ("To reckon, calculate"; hence) To imagine, suppose.

repara-blis, bile, adj. [repar(a)-o, "to repair"] That may, or can, be repaired.

reparatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reparo.

rē-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, l. v. a. [rē, "agoin"; pāro, "toget"]("Toget again", hence) To renew, restore. — Pass.: rē-pāror, pārātus sum, pārāri.

rš-pěrio, pěri (and rep-pěri), pertum, pěrire, 4. v. a. [prob. for re-pěrio; fr. re, "again"; pěrio, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) To find, find out, discorer.

repetendus, a, um, Gerundive of repeto.

re-peto, petivi or petii, petitum, petere, x.v.a. [re, "back"; peto, "to fotch or bring"] ["to fetch, or bring, back"; hence)
1. To repeat an action, etc.—2. To call back to the mind or memory; to call up, etc.

rě-plěo, plěvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [re, "again"; plèo, "to fill"] To fill again; to refill.— Pass.: rě-plěor, plētus sum, plēri.

repperi, perf. ind. of reperio.

re-quies, quietis and quiet (Dat. Sing. and all cases in Plur, wanting), f. [re, "without force"; quies, "rest"] Rest, repose.

rě-quiesco, quievi, quietum, quiescère, 3. v. n. [rě, "without force"; quiesco, "to rest"] To rest one's self; to rest, repose.

rő-quiro, quisivi, quistum, quirère, 3. v. a. [for rê-quæro; fr. rē, "again"; quæro, "to seek"] ("To seek again"; hence)
1. To seek, or search, after or for.
—2. To aak for, enquire after.

res, rel, f. ("That which is said or told"; hence, "a thing"; hence Plur.: 1. Affairs, circumstances.—2. Deeds, noble deeds, exploits [akin to pe-w, " to say or told"].

rš-ešco, sčcii, sectum, sčcāre, l. v. a. [rš, "back." and so "away"; sčco, "to cut"] 1. To cut away from something; to cut off.—2. Of the hair of the head; To cut.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, solvēre, 8. v. a. [rĕ, "without force"; solvo, "to loose"] To loosen, unloose.

rē-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for rē-spēcio; fr. re, "back"; spēcio, "to look at"] To look back at or upon

ré-spondéo, spondí, sponsum, spondère, 2. v. n. [re, "in return"; spondéo, "to promise solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) To anseer, replu.

rē-stītuo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūēre, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo; fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] ("To set up again"; hence) To restore to a former condition.

rē-sto, stīti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [re, "behind"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand behind"; hence) To remain, be left.

re-supinus, supina, supinum, adj. [re, in "intensive" force; supinus, "lying on the back"] Lying on the back or with

the fuce upwards.

re-ticeo, ticui, no sup., ticere, 2. v. n. [for re-taceo; fr. re, "without force"; taceo, "to be silent"] To be silent, hold one's peace.

rě-tǐněo, tǐnči, tentum, tǐnčre, 2. v. a. [for rě-těněo; fr. rě, "without force"; těněo, "to hold"] ("To hold back"; hence) To relain, keep, preserve.

re-torqueo, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. [re, "back"; torqueo, "to twist"] ("To twist back"; hence) Of the face: To turn back or round.

rětorsi, perf. ind. of re-

torqueo.

rě-tro, adv. [rě, "back"] Backvards, back again: retro pědem ferre, (to bear the foot backvards; i.e.) to start, or spring, back.

rětro-versus, versa, versum, adj. [rětro, "backwards"; versus, "turned"] Turned backwards; i.e. with the face turned towards the back.

rő-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellère, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "away"; vello, "to pluck"] ("To pluck away"; hence) To tear, part forcibly by death, etc.—Pass.: rĕ-vellor, vulsus sum, velli.

rex, regis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o] ("One who rules"; hence) 1. A king. -2. The king; i.e. Midas; see Mid. v. 11.

ric-tus, tūs, m. [for rig-tus; fr. ri(n)g-or, "to open the mouth wide," through root NIG] ("An opening the mouth wide "; hence) Plur.: 1. Of persons: The open mouth.—2. Of animals: Distended invs.

rig-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To be stiff [akin to ριγ-έω]. rig-or, ōris, m. [rig-eo] Stiffness, rigidity. rīg-tus, ta, tum, adj. [rīg-o, "to water"] Watered, irrigated, rī-ma, mæ, f. [perhaps for rīg-ma; fr. ri(n)g-or; see rictus] ("The gaping thing"; hence) Of a wall: Fissure, crack, chink,

rogātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rogo.

rog-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. ("To ask a question, interrog-ate"; hence) 1. To ask, beg, request, solicit; with folig. Subj. ut being omitted [§ 154].—2. Pass.: With acc. of thing [§ 98; Notes to Syntax, p. 194, III, c]: To be asked for a thing.—Pass.: rog-or, atus sum, ari.

rogus, i, m. A funeral-pile; a pyre [perhaps ῥόγος, "a stack or rick," from some similarity of shape].

rudis, e, adj. Unwrought, rough, rude.

rug-ōsus, ōsa, um, adj. [rūg-a, "a wrinkle"] ("Full of rugæ"; hence) Wrinkled, shrivelled.

rumpo, rūpl, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a.: 1. To break, in the fullest meaning of the word.—2. Of the air as object: To cleave, part [root RUP, akin to Sans. root LUP, "to break"].

rup-es, is, f. [ru(m)p-o. "to break," through root RUP] ("The broken, or rent, thing"; hence) A cliff, steep rock.

rūra ; see rus.

rür-I-col-a, æ, adj. comm. gen. [rus, rūr-is, "country"; (i) connecting vowel; col-o, "to inhabit"] Inhabiting the country; country, rustic.

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. reversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) Back again, anew, a second time.

rus, ruris (in plur. only in Nom. and Acc. rura), n. The country.—Plur.: The fields.

rus-ticus, tica, ticum, adj.

[for rurtIcus; fr. rus, rūr-is] Of, as Subst.] The son of Saturn, or belonging to, the country : rustic.

săc-er, ra, rum, adj. Sacred. -As Subst.: sacrum, i, n. religious solemnity, a sacred rite [root SAC, akin to Gr. ay-105, "holy"; and Sans. root YAJ, "to worship" (the deities)].

săcer-dō-s, tis, comm. gen. [for sacer-da-(t)s; fr. sacer, sac(e)r-i, "sacred"; DA, root of do, "to give"] ("One giving himself, etc., to sacred things";

hence) A priest.

sacra, orum ; see sacer. sævus, a, um, adj. Fierce,

savage. săgitta, æ, f. An arrow.

sălig-nus, na, num, adj. for [sălic-nus; fr. sălix, salic-is, " a willow"] Of, or made of, willow; willow:-at Phil. v. 40, salignis belongs to sponda as well as ped-Thus.

Sămos, i, f. Sămos; an island off the coast of Asia Minor. opposite Ephesus.

sanc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sanclo, "to render sacred"] ("Rendered sacred": hence) Sacred. holu.

sangu-is, is, m. Blood [akin to Sans, asan or asani, "blood"].

Sardes, Yum, f. plur. Sardes (now Sart); the ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus :vicinus Sard Tous amnis = the Pactôlus.

săt-is (pure form sat), adv. fakin to sat-io, "to satisfy" Sufficiently, enough.

săturătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of saturo.

Saturn-Ius. Il. m. [Saturn-Yus, "belonging to Saturn-us" (" Saturn ") ; an ancient king of Latium, who was deified, and early regarded as identical with sedeo, sedi, sessum, sedere, the Greek deity Κρόνος; hence, 2. v. n. To sit [akin to εδος,

i.e. Jupiter: Phil. v. 87.

sătur-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [satur, "sated"] ("To make satur"; hence, "to sate, satiate"; hence) Of a robe, etc.: To steep in; to dye, or saturate, with. - Pass.: satur-or. atus sum, āri.

Sătyrus, i, m. A Satyr, a silvan deity, companion of Bacchus. The Satyrs were represented as having long pointed ears with a small horn behind each of them, a flat nose, a goat's tail, and a goat's legs [Σάτvoos].

saxum, i, n. A large rough

scělěrā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sceler(a)-o, "to pollute with guilt"] (" Polluted with guilt": hence) Impious, accursed.

scindo, scidi, scissum, scindere, 3. v. a. ("To tear or rend": hence) Of a leaden pine: To split. burst -Pass.: scindor, scissus sum, scindi [root scip, akin to Gr. $\sigma \chi i \zeta \omega$ (= $\sigma \chi i \delta - \sigma \omega$), "to cleave"].

scrobis, is, m. (less frequently f.) A ditch, hole, etc.

secans, ntis, P. pres. of sěm.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ėre, 3. v. n. [sē, "apart, aside"; cido, "to go"] To go apart from some object; to depart, withdraw.

sec-o, ŭi, tum, are, 1. v. a. To cut.-Pass.: sec-or, tus sum,

sectus, a, um, P. perf. pass, of seco.

sec-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sequ-or] (" Following"; hence) Second. sed, conj. [same word as sed =sine | ("Apart from, setting aside," etc.; hence) But,

έζομαι (= εδ-σομαι); Sans. root

sed-Ile, Ilis, n. [sed-eo, "to sit"] ("A thing pertaining to sitting"; hence) A seat.

sē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcčre, 3. v. a. [sē, "aside"; dūco, "to lead"] To lead aside; to draw, or set, aside.—Pass.: sē-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

sēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sēduco.

sēd-ŭlus, ŭla. ŭlum, adj. [sēd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("Sitting" fast, or persisting, in some course of action; hence) Busy, diligent, zealous, etc.

sēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sēlī.o.

sē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for sē-lēgo; fr. sē, "apart or out"; lēgo, "to choose"] To choose out, select. — Pass.; sēlīgor, lectus sum, līgi.

sem-el, adv.: 1. Once, but once, once for all.—2. At once [akin to αμ-α, "at the same time"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

sē-men, minis, n. [for sā-men; fr. sēro, "to sow," through root sa] ("The sown thing"; hence) Seed.

Semiramis, is or idis, f. Semiramis; a queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.
sem-per, adv. [akin to sem-

el] Always, ever.

sŏn-ex, is (old Gen. sčnYcis; Nom. and Acc. of the Neut. Plur. in Pos., and of Neut. Sing. in Comp., do not occur), adj. [sĕn-ĕo, 'to be old' '] Old, aged.
—As Subst.: An old man; an aged person. [33] Comp.: sĕnlor.

sen-Ilis, ile, adj. [senex, senis] Of, or belonging to, an old man; aged.

senior, oris, comp. adj. [comp. of senex, "old"] Older, elder.— As Subst. m.: An aged man.; sentent-Ya, Yæ, f. [for sentient-Ya; fr. sentiens, sentient-is, "thinking"] ("A thinking, or way of thinking"; hence) Of an umpire: Decision, sentence.

sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a.: 1. Physically: To see, perceive.—2. Mentally: To oberve, notice, feel.—Pass.: sentior, sensus sum, sentiri.

sopolio, sepelivi or sepelli, sepultum, sepelire, 4. v. a. To bury.— Pass.: sopolior, sepul-

tus sum, sepeliri.

sepul-crum, cri, n. [sepello, through root sepul.] ("That which serves for burying"; hence) A tomb, sepulchre.

sepultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sepello.

sequens, ntis, P. pres. of sequor.

sequ-or, fitus sum, i, 3. v. dep. To follow [akin to Gr. επομαι, Sans. root sach].

sequutus, a, um, P. perf. o

sor-a, æ, f. [ser-o, "to join, or bind, together"] ("That which joins, or binds, together"; hence) A bar or bolt, as that which fastens doors, ttc.

sērīus; see sēro. ser-mo, ōnis, m. [usually referred to sēr-o, "to connect," and so, "the connected thing"] Talk, conversation, language. sēr-o, adv. [sēr-us, "late"]

Late. Comp.: ser Ius, ser-tum, ti, n. [ser-o, "to plait or entwine"] ("The plait-

ed, or entwined, thing"; hence)
A garland, wreath.
servandus, a, um, Gerundivo

of servo. servātus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of servo.

serv-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from an enemy; hence) 1. To preserve, guard, protect.—2. To keep, lay up, take

care of .- Pass. : serv-or, atus | to each"; hence) Single, separsum, ári [ἐρύ-ω].

sese, reduplicated Acc. of sui. seu; see sive.

si, conj. If [ei].

sibi, dat. sing. and plur. of shi.

sic, adv. [shortened fr. si-ce: akin to hi-c, with suffix ce] In this way, so, thus: ut ... sic, as on the one hand . . . so on the other. siccus, a, um, adj.

parched [akin to Sans. root CUSH, "to become dry"].
sid-us, eris, n. ("Shape,

form" ; hence) A star ; a heavenly body or meteor [elbos].

signum, i, n.: 1, A token or sign. - 2. A statue.

silens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of slleo .- 2. Pa.: Silent, still,

silent-lum, li, n. [silens, silent-is, "silent"] A being silent; silence, stillness.

Silenus, i, m. Silenus; the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as baldheaded, with short horns, drunken, and mounted on an ass.

sil-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To be silent.

silv-a, æ, f. A wood [υλβ-η]. sim-flis, fle, adj. With Dat. [\$ 106 (1)]: Like. (\$6 Comp.: simil-ior); Sup.: simil-limus [akin to Gr. ou-ocos; and Sans, sam-a, in force of "like"l.

simillimus, a, um; see sim-Ilis.

sim-ul, adv.: 1. At once, at the same lime. - 2. As soon as fakin to Gr. ou-olos; Sans. sama: see similis].

sincērus. um. adi. (" Sound, whole"; hence) Pure, chaste.

sine, prep. gov. abl. [akin to se, "apart"] Without.

singula, orum ; see singuli. singuli, æ, a (in sing. very rare), num. distrib. adj. ("One pass. of solvo. - 2. Pa.: With

ate. - As Subst : singula, orum. n. plur. Single or separate things.

sisto, stiti, statum, sistère, 3. v. a. (" To cause to stand" hence) To set, place. - Pass. : sistor, status sum, sisti [Gr. ιστ-ημι; and in Supine, fr. sta. root of sto].

si-tis, tis, f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence) Thirst [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to become exhausted "1.

si-ve (contr. seu), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] Or if: sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), whether . . . or; whether . . . or whether.

socius, ii, m. A friend, companion, comrade [akin to Sans. sakhi].

sol, solis, m. The sun [akin to Gr. ηλ-ιος; Sans. svar]. sŏl-so, itus sum, ēre, 2. v.

semi-dep. n. To be accustomed or wont.

sŏl-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. ("Whole, entire"; hence) Firm, solid [prob. öλ-os].

solitus, a, um, P. perf. of soleo.

sollert-Ya, Yæ, f. [sollers, sollert-is, "skilful"] ("The quality of the sollers"; hence) Skill. sagacity, shrewdness, etc.

sollicit-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [sollicit-us, "wholly. or strongly, moved "I Of the strings of an instrument: To succep. strike, etc.

sol-um, i, n. [prob. fr. root SOL=SED in sed-eo, "to sit"] ("That on which a thing is seated, placed," etc.; hence, "the lowest part or bottom" of a thing : hence) 1. The ground, soil .- 2. A country, land.

sõlus, a, um (Gen. sõlius; Dat. soli), adj.: 1. Alone. - 2. Only, sole. -3. Lonely, solitary.

solutus, s, um : 1. P. yer

Abl. [§ 125]: Exempt, or free,

from.

so-lvo, lvi, lütum, lvěre, 8.
v.a. [for sē-lüo; fr. sē, "apart";
lüo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen
apart"; hence, "to unloose";
hence) 1. To pay, make good a
gift, etc.—2. Of a promise, etc.: To
put an end lo; reverse: see Mid.
v. 41.—Pass.: solvor, sölütus
sum, solvi.

sord-idus, ida, idum, adj. [sord-ĕo, "to be dirty"] Dirty, foul, etc.

soror, oris, f. A sister [akin to Sans. svasri].

sors, tis, f. A lot by which a thing is determined.

spătians, ntis, P. pres. of spătior.

spätI-or, ätus sum, äri, 1. v. dep. [spätI-um, "a walk"] To walk about.

spatium, ii, n. ("A race-course"; hence) 1. Space, length, extent:—trahère in spatium, (to draw out into space, i.e) to lengthen.—2. Of time: Space, interval.

speci-es, ei, f. [speci-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) Appearance, shape, form, figure.

speci-osus, osa, osum, adj. [speci-es, "beauty"] ("Full of species"; hence) Beautiful, splended, brilliant.

spectans, ntis, P. pres. of specto.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [spēc-lo, "to see"] To look at, or towards; to turn the face to.

spēs, spěi, f. [for sper-s; fr. spēr-o; the word, in some old writers, being found in the forms speres and speribus] Hope, expectation.

splend-Idus, Yda, Ydum, adj. [splend-ĕo, "to shine or be bright"] ("Shining, bright"; hence) Brilliant, splendid, shining.

spŏli-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [spòli'um, "spoil'"] With Abl, of thing in which the spoil consists [§ 119, b]: To spoil, despoil, strip or rob of.—Pass.: spŏli-or, ātus sum, āri.

sponda, æ, f. The frame of a couch, etc.:—sponda pedibusque salignis (Phil. v. 40), abl. of quality [§ 115].

sponte; see spontis.

spon-tis, Geu, and spon-te, Abl. (fr. an obsolete spons, of which no other cases occur), f. [for spond-tis and spond te; fr. spond-to, "to pledge'] ("A pledging" one's self, etc.) (Gen. spontis occurs only in phrase Sue spontis esse, to be one's own master, or at one's own disposal.) Abl. sponte, with or without possessive pron.: Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) own accord; freely, spontaneously, etc.

spūmans, ntis, P. pres. of spūmo.

spum-Y-fer, féra, férum, adj. [spum-a, "foam"; (i) connecting vowel; fér-o, "to bear"] Foambearing, foaming.

spüm-o, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. n. [spüm-a, "foam"] To foam.

squalens, ntis, P. pres. of squaleo.

squāl-šo, til, no sup., ērs, 2. v. n.: 1. To be rough, or stiff, with any thing.—2. To be fluhy or squalid [prob. akin to Gr. σκέλ-λω. "to make dry"].

sta-gnum, gni, n. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("That which is produced by standing"; hence) A piece of standing water; a lake,

stamen, minis, n. [id.] ("The standing thing"; hence, "the warp" in a loom; hence, "a thread"; hence) The string of a musical instrument.

-titie, mutūtāte liūtāte offt iste

nere. 3. v. a. Istatus, uncontr. gen. stătu-is, "a standing position"] ("To cause to be in a standing position"; "to set up, erect," etc.; hence) 1. To settle, decide, determine, -2. To appoint, ordain.

stă-tus, tūs, m. [id.] ("A standing"; hence) Position, attitude, posture of body.

stel-la, læ, f. [for sterla; fr. ster-no, "to strew"] ("The strewer" of light; hence) A star.

sterno, stravi, stratum, sternere, 3. v. a. (" To strew spread out"; hence) Of a couch, etc.: To spread, arrange, prepare, etc. froot STAR, by transposition STRA; akin to Gr. στορ-έννυμι; Sans, root STRI, "to spread"].

stipul-a, æ, f. [stipul-us, "firm, strong"] ("The firm or strong thing"; hence, of a plant, etc.: "a stalk, stem"; hence)

st-īva, īvæ, f. [st-o, "to stand"] ("The standing, or erect, thing"; hence) Of a plough: A

plough-tail or handle.

sto, stěti, stătum, stăre, 1. v. n. To stand [akin to στά-ω, i-ornut; and to Sans. root STHA]. stolidus, a, um, adj. Foolish, stupid, stolid.

strā-men, minis, n. [sterno, through root STRA](" The strewed thing"; hence) Straw.

strictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of stringo.

strīdens, ntis, P. pres. of strido.

strīd-o, i, no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n. To hiss, whiz [akin to τρίζω=

τοίδσω].

stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringere, 3, v. a.: 1. Of a breeze: To touch lightly, to sweep gently .-2. Of a sword: To unsheathe, draw, bare .- Pass .: stringor. strictus sum, stringi.

ere, 2. v. a. To advise, recommend, etc. [akin to Sans. root SVAD, "to please"].

sub, prep. gov. acc. and abl. Under, beneath [akin to Gr. υπ-6; Sans. up a].

subditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subdo.

sub-do, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a. [sub, "under"; do, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, α]: To put under, place beneath .- Pass .: sub-dor, ditus sum, di.

sub-eo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. a. [sub, "in the place of": eo, "to go"] To come into, or take, the place of; to succeed to.

subli, perf. ind. of subeo.

sublimis, e, adj. High, lofty. on high.

submissus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of submitto .- 2. Pa.: Low. sub-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [sub, "under"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send under"; hence) To lower:-citharæ submittere cannas, to lower the reeds to the harp: i.e. to acknowledge the superiority of Apollo's harp to the pipe of Pan. The term "submittere" is borrowed from a consul lowering his "fasces" to the people in acknowledgment of their superiority. When he did this, he was said "submittere fasces."-Pass.: sub-mittor. missus sum. mitti.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cedo; fr. sub, "towards or up to"; cedo, "to go"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1); or, § 106, a]: To go towards or up to; to approach, draw near. succinctus, a, um, P. perf.

pass, of succingo.

suc-cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingère, 3. v. a. [for sub-cingo; fr. sub, "upwards, up"; cingo, "to gird"] ("To gird, or tuck suādeo, suāsi, suāsum, suād- | np" one's garments; hence) Ot persons: Pass.: To have one's garments tucked up: to be girded or girt. - Pass. : suc-cingor,

cinctus sum, cingi.

suc-cresco, no perf. nor sup., crescere, 3. v. n. [for subcresco; fr. sub, " upwards, up"; cresco, "to grow"] To grow up, increase.

suc-us, i, m. [for sug-us; fr. sug-o, "to suck"] ("The thing sucked"; hence) The natural juice or moisture of persons or things.

1. stii, orum ; see stius.

2. Tři (no nom.), reflex. pron. sing, and plur. Of himself, herself, itself, themselves.

1. stils, gen. sing. of sus. 2. stils, dat, and abt, plur, of

aŭna.

sum. fŭi. esse. v. n.: 1. To be: for construction of vobis immunibus esse cf. § 98, 2, with Notes to Syntax, p. 134, II, A.—2. With Gen. [§ 127]: To belong to be the part of .- 3. In 3rd pers. sing. and plur., with Dat. [§ 107, c]: To belong to one; i.e. to have [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. eg-mi= ei-ui: and Sans. root As, "to be"; in perf. tenses and in fut. part. akin to Sans. root bhû "to be"].

summum, i; summus, a, um : see superus.

super, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Over, above .- 2. Upon, on the top of .- 3. Above, beyond [akin to ὑπέρ].

super-initato, injeci, injectum, injicere, 3. v. a. [super, "on or upon"; injicio, "to throw on"] With Abl. [§ 122, a]: To throw on or upon.

super-ste-s, sti-tis, adj. [for super-ste-ts, e.e. super-sta-ts: fr. super, "beyond" in time; STA. roct of sto, "to stand"] (" Standing beyond"; hence) Surviving, oulliving.

super-sum, fui, esse, v. n. [super, "beyond"; sum, "to be"] (" To be, or exist, beyond " another; hence) With Dat. [\$ 106, a]: To outlive, survive.

super-us. a. um. adj. (super. "above"] 1. Pos .: That is above, on high. - As Subst.: superi. orum, m. plur. The gods above, the celestial deities. - 2. Sup.: summus, a, um: a. Highest, loftiest.—As Subst.: summum, i, n. The highest part, the top; of water, the surface .- b. The highest part, or top, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.

sup-inus. ina. inum. adi. Of the hands: Turned, or bent, upwards: i.e. with the palms turned towards heaven, as done by those praying to the celestial deities [for sub-inus; fr. sub, "upwards"; cf. υπ-τιος in same sense, fr. ὑπ-ό].

sup-pleo, plevi, pletum, plere, 2. v. a. [for sub-pleo; fr. sub. " without force "; pleo, " to fill"] With Abl. [§ 119, b]: To fill, or fill up, a thing with some-

thing. sur-go, rexi, rectum, gere, 3. v. n. [contr. fr. sur-rego, for subrego; fr. sub, "upwards, up"

rego, "to lead straight or direct"] ("To lead straight, or direct, upwards or up"; hence, in reflexive force) 1. To rise, etc .-2. Of reeds: To spring, or grow.

sus, shis, comm. gen. A hog [Gr. vs; and akin to Sans. root SU. "to beget or bring forth "1.

citavi, citatum. sus-cito, citare, 1. v. a. [for subs-cito; fr. subs (=sub), "from beneath" cito, "to move violently"] ("To move violently from beneath"; hence, "to raise or lift up" hence) Of fire : To revive, make up again, etc.

sus-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendere, 3. v. a. [for subs-pendo; fr. subs (=sub), "up"; pendo, " to hang"] To hang up, suspend. Pass.: sus - pendor, pensus sum, pendi.

suspensus, a, um, P. perf.

pass, of suspendo.

sus-tingo, tinui, tentum. tinere, 2. v. a. [for subs-teneo; fr. subs (=sub), "up"; těněo, "to hold"] To hold up; to support, sustain.

sustăli, perf. ind. of tollo.

su-us, a, um, pron. poss. [2. su-i] Belonging to himself, etc.; his, etc., own; his, etc.—As Subst.: sui, orum, m. plur.: His (her, their) friends, etc.

tābesco, tābūi, no sup., tabescere, 3. v. n. inch. [tabeo, "to melt"] To become gradually melted: to become softened or melted.

tăc-Itus, Ita, Itum, adj. [tăceo, "to be silent"] Silent :-- in

adverbial force, silently. tactus. a, um, P. perf. pass.

of tango.

tæda, æ, f. ("A pitch-pine tree"; hence) A torch, exp. a marriage torch=marriage [akin to δαίς, δάς, δάδ-ός].

tā-lis. le, adj. Of such a kind, such .- As Subst.: tālia, ium, n. plur. Such things or words [prob. akin to demonstr. pron. root TO, " this," and Gr. article

tam, adv. [prob, akin to talis] With adj .: So, so very.

tamen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of tam] ("In so far," with adversative qualification) For all that, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; tam, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) 1. At length, at last, finally .- 2. Pray now; I, etc., pray thee, etc.

tango, tětigi, tactum, tangere, 3. v. a.: 1. To touch .- 2. To reach, arrive at. - 3. To move. affect .- 4. To influence, have weight with. - Pass.: tangor, tactus sum, tangi.

tant-um, adv. [adverbial. neut, of tant-us, " so much." also "so little"] 1. So much. - 2.

tant-us, a, um, adj. So much: so great or large [akin to Sans. tavant, "so much"].

tard-e, adv. [tardus, "slow" Slowly.

tar-dus, da, dum, adj. [prob. for trah-dus; fr. trah-o, "to: draw"] (" Drawing one's sel along"; hence) Slow, tardy.

te, acc. and abl. sing. of tu. tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr. těg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. The roof of a building .- 2. A house. dwelling, building,

tecturus, a, um, P. fut. of těgo.

tectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of těgo.

tēcum for cum te; see cum. těgo, texi, tectum, tegěre, 3. To cover .- Pass .: tegor. tectus sum, těgi [akin to Gr. στέγ-ω; Sans. root sTHAG, "to cover"].

tellus, uris, f.: 1. The earth. -2. The ground. - 3. A land. country, region.

tem-plum, pli, n. (" A piece cut off"; hence, "an open space" marked by the augur for taking auspices; hence) A temple, as a place dedicated to some deity [akin to Gr. τέμ-νω, "to cut "1.

tem-pus, poris, n. [akin to tem-plum] ("A section or portion": hence) 1.: a. A portion of time; a time, season. - D. Time in general .- 2. Plur .: The temples of the head.

těn-ěbræ, ěbrārum, f. plur. Darkness [akin to Sans. tam-as, "darkness"l.

těn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, čre, 2. v. a. [akin to ten-do] 1. To hold, have. -2. To keep, retain, -3. To oc-

těn-er, čra, črum, adj.: 1. Tender, delicate. - 2. Young. youthful.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tĕn-ĕo] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle"; hence) 1. To try, put to the proof, make trial of a thing, etc .: - at Mid. 19 with Object, and at Deuc. v. 50, without Object. - 2. To attempt, endeavour to do, etc.

tenti-is, e, adj. ("Stretched out"; hence) 1. Of garments: Thin, Ane. - 2. Of a jet of water : Thin, slight .- 3. Of a fissure in a wall: Slight, small [akin to Sans. tanu, "thin"].

tep-eo, ŭi, no sup., ere, 2. v. n. To be warm [akin to Sans. root TAP, "to be warm"].

tep-Ydus, Ida, Idum, adj. [tepeo, "to be warm"] Warm. ter-geo (or -go), si, sum, gere or gere, 2. and 3. v. a. [akin to ter-o, "to rub"] To rub or rub down; to wipe dry or clean. tergum, i, n.: 1. The back .-2. Of a hog: The chine.

tergus, ŏris, n.=tergum. ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing": hence) 1. The earth, as such .- 2. Earth, soil, ground .-3. A land or country [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ-σομαι, " to be, or become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-enus, ena, enum, adi, [terr-a] Of, or belonging to, the earth: earthu.

terr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. To frighten, terrify, alarm [akin bence) To stain, dye. — P to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble"; tingor, tinctus sum, tingi.

and in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

tersi, perf. ind. of tergeo or tergo.

ter-tYus, tYa, tYum, num. adj. [tres, t(e)r-lum, "three"] Third. tes-ta, tæ, f. ("The dried thing"; hence) A piece of burnt clay; a tile, brick [prob. fr. same source as torreo : see torreol.

testis, is, comm. gen. A witness.

tětlgi, perf. ind. of tango. tex-tum, ti, n. [tex o, "to weave"] ("That which is woven"; hence) A web, cloth, etc.

Themis, idis (Voc. Themi, Deuc. v. 32), f. Themis; the goddess of justice and prophecy [Θέμις, " Law, Justice"

Thisbe, es, f. Thisbe; a maiden loved by Pyramus.

Thrāci-us, a, um, Thrac-ia, "Thrace"] Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.

tlara, æ, f. An (eastern) headdress; a turban, diadem [τιάρα or τιάρας].

tYbi, dat. sing. of tu. tignum, ni, n. ("The thing

hewn" with an axe; hence) beam; timber [akin to Sans. root TAKSH, "to chip or hew"].

tilla, æ, f, A linden- or limetree.

tim-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. To fear, dread, be afraid V. 8.

tim-idus. ida, idum, adj. [tim-eo] Fearing, terrified, timid. -As Subst.: timidus. i. m. A faint-hearted person, a coward. tim-or, oris, m. [id.] Fear,

dread. tinctus, a, um, P, perf. pass.

of tingo. tingo, tinxi, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. (" To wet, moisten" hence) To stain, due. - Pass.: tinxi, perf. ind. of tingo.

Tītān-Ia, læ, f. [Titān-Ius, "belonging to Titan"; hence, as Subst.] A female descendant of Titan; i.e. (at Deuc. v. 48) Pyrrha; as she was the daughter of Epimetheus, the son of lapetus. the son of Titan.

tittibans, ntis, P. pres. of

tītūbo.

tītubo. āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To stagger, reel, totter.

tītulus. i. m .: 1. A title .- 2. A pretext, pretence.

Tmōlus, i, m. : 1. Tmolus; a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises. — 2. Personified: Tmolus; the god of the mountain so called.

tollens, ntis, P. pres. of tollo. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tollere. 3. v. a.: 1. To lift up, raise, take up .- 2. To take away, remove, do away with [root TOL, akin to Sans. root TUL. "to lift": Gr. τλάω, " to bear"]

torqueo, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. (" To turn, twist"; hence) To rack, torture, torment [prob. akin to τρέπω, " to turn"].

torreo, torrui, tostum, torrere, 2. v. a. To burn; of corn, etc.: to roast, parch .- Pass .: torreor. tostus sum, torrēri [akin to Sans. root TRISH, "to thirst"; Gr. τέρσ-ομαι, "to become dry "1.

tor-us, i, m. (" The thing filled" out; hence) 1. A mattress .- 2. A couch .- 3. A bridal-, or marriage-, bed [akin to Sans. root TUL, "to fill"; Gr. τύλ-n. "a cushion, bolster," etc.].

tostus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of torreo.

tot-Idem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] Just so many, i.e. the same number of.

tot-Yes, num. adv. [id.] So many times, so often.

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen., tôtius; Dat., toti), adj. ("Increased"; [Gr. τύ, Doric form of σύ].

hence) The whole or entire, the whole of [akin to Sans. root TU, in meaning of "to increase"].

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trah-to; fr. trăh-o] ("To draw, etc., much" to one; hence) To take in one's hand, to handle.

trā-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre. 3. v. a. [tra=trans, "across"; do. "to give"] ("To give across, or over"; hence, "to deliver, transmit"; hence) To deliver by instruction, etc.; to impart.

trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. To drag or draw: trahere in spatium, (to draw into space; i.e.) to lengthen.—2. To draw, or drag, out; to pluck out a sword from a wound, etc. - 3. To draw to one's self; i.e. a. To take, get, acquire, assume .- b. Of a name, etc.: To derive, obtain .-Pass.: trăhor, tractus sum, trahi.

traxi, perf. ind. of traho.

ebunda. trem - ebundus. ebundum, adj. [trem-o] 1. Of persons: Trembling. - 2. Of limbs; Palpitating, quivering.

trě-mo, mui, no sup., měre, 3. v. n. To tremble [akin to τρέ-ω].

trěm-ŭlus, čla, člum. adi. [trem-o] Of a reed or a fishingrod: Trembling, quivering.

trep-idus, ida, idum, adj. Alarmed, trembling with alarm [prob. akin to Tpen-w, "to rout, put to flight"1

trunc-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [trunc-us] ("To make a (mere) trunk " of " something " hence, "to cut or lop off"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b]: To strip, or deprive, of.

truncus, i, m. The trunk, or stem, of a tree.

tu, tŭi (plur. vos, vestrum or vestri), pers. pron.

dep. ("To look upon"; hence)
With accessory notion of care
or protection: To protect, keep,
etc.

tuii, perf. indic. of fer-o. tum, adv. [prob. akin to talis] At that time, then.

tümülandus, a, um, Gerundive of tümülo.

tumul-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [tumul-us] To place in the tomb: to bury, inter.

tum-ulus, uli, m. [tum-ĕo] ("The thing swelling up"; hence, "a mound," etc.; hence) A sepulchral mound; a tomb, etc.

tunica, æ, f. A tunic or

outer garment.
turba, æ, f. ("A turmoil,
disturbance"; hence) A crowd,

multitude [Gr. τύρβη].
turpis, e, adj.: 1. Filthy, unsightly.—2. Base, etc.

tūt-ēla, ēlæ, f. [tūt-or, "to protect"] ("Protection"; hence) A protector, guardian, etc.

tŭ-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tū, tū-i] Thy, thine, your.

Tyan-ēius, ēla, ēlum, adj. [Tyan-a, "Tyand" (now Kiz or Kilis Hirsar); a town of Cappadocia] Of, or belonging to, Tyana.

Tyr-Yus, is, ium, adj. [Tyrus, "Tyrus or Tyre"; a maritime and commercial city of Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple—now the ruins of "Sur"] Of, or belonging to, Tyre; Tyrian.

uber, ĕris, adj. [über, "fertility, fruitfulness"] (Of the soil: "Rich, fertile"; hence) Of a tree: With Abl. [§ 119, b]: Fruitful in, loaded with. [§ 37] (Comp. über-lor); Sup.: überrimus.

üběrrimus, a, um, sup. of uber.

n-bi. adv. [akin to qui] 1. utor.

Of place: Where.-2. Of time: When.

ul-lus, la, lum (Gen. ullius; Dat. ulli), adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] Any.

ultimus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. Of place: a. Furthest, most distant or remote.—b. The furthest, or most distant part of.—2. Of time: Latest. (ESF Pos.: obsol. ulter; Comp.: ulterior.)

ulva, æ, f. Sedge.

umbra, &, f.: 1. Shade, shadow.—2. The shade, spirit, or ghost of a departed person.

fin-a, adv. [adverbial abl. of fin-us] In one and the same place; together with one.

unda, æ, f. ("That which wets") Water [akin to Sans, root UND, "to wet or moisten"].

unděcím-us, a, um, num. adj.[unděcim, eleven"] Eleventh. ūn-icus, ica, icum, adj. [ūn-

us, "one"] ("Pertaining to unus"; hence) One only, sole, single. un-quam, adv. [un-us; quam, as in quis-quam] At any (one) time; ever.

tin-us, a. um, adj. (Gen. unius; Dat. uni): 1. One; a single person, etc.—As Subst.: masc, One man or person.—2. Alone, only, sole, etc. [akin to els, exós].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) A city, a ralled lown.

ur-na, næ, f. ("A water-pot or jar"; hence) A cinerary or funeral urn [akin to Sans. var, "water"].

tiro, ussi, ustum, tirère, 8. v. a.: 1. To burn, set on fire.—2. Of thirst: To inflame, parch [akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"].

ūsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of

ti-sus, sus, m. [for ut-sus; fr. ut-or. "to use"] Use.

ut (uti), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. As.—b. When: ut primum, (when first,

b. When: ut primum, (when hrs., i.e.) as soon as.—2. Conj.: a. So that [§ 152, I, (1)].—b. In order that [§ 152, I, (2)].

uter-que, utra-que, utrumque (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utrique), pron. adj. [uter, "one and the other"; que, suffix] One and the other; both, each.

ŭtinam, adv. Would that.

titor, usus sum, uti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: To use, employ.

tiva, æ, f.: 1. A grape.-2. A cluster, or bunch, of grapes.

văc-ŭus, ŭa. ŭum, adj. [văco, "to be empty"] With Abl. [§ 119, b]: Empty or void of; without.

√ā-do, si, sum, dĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. To go.—2. To go hastily or rapidly [βα-ίνω].

văd-um, i, n. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence, "a shallow or shoal"; hence) Plur.: The depths of a river-bed.

væ, interj. Woe! alas! [ovaí]. văg-us, a, um, adj. [vag-or]

Wandering, roaming. vale; see valeo.

văl-éo, ũi, ttum, ēre, 2, v. n. To be strong or well: văle (imperat.), (be well; i.e.) farewell [prob. akin to Sans. bal-a, "strength"].

vānus, a, um, adj. ("Empty"; hence) 1. Vain, idle.—2. False, deceptive.

vastus, a, um, adj. Vast, huge, immense.

ve, enclitic conj. Or [akin to Sanscrit vd, a particle denoting "option"].

vēlā-men, minis, n. [vel(a)- 1. Of persons : A foot step. -

o, "to cover"] ("That which covers"; hence) A garment.

vēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vēl-um, "a covering"] To cover, veil.

věl-ut, adv. [vel, "even"; ut, "as"] Even as, just as.

vēna, æ, f. A vein. věnēnum, i, n. Of a serpent: Poison, venom.

věn-la, læ, f. ("Favour"; hence) Pardon, forgiveness.

veniens, ntis, P. pres. of venio.

věnío, věni, ventum, věnire,

4. v. n. To come. verbum, i, n. A word.

v. der. To fear, dread, be afraid.

veritus, a, um, P. perf. of vereor. ver-o, adv. [ver-us, "true"]

In truth, indeed, assuredly.—
 But in fact, however.
 ver-ro, ri, sum, rere, 3, v. a.

To sweep.

versātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of verso.

ver-so, savi, satum, sare, 1. v. a. freq. [for vert-so. fr. vert-o, "to turn"] To turn much or often; to keep turning. — Pass.: ver-sor, satus sum, sari.

versus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of verto.

vert-ex, icis, m. [vert-o] ("The turning thing"; hence) The top, or summit, of a thing.

verto, verti, versum, vertère, 3, v. a.: 1. To turn -2. To alter, change. -3. To transform. -Pass.: vertor, versus sum, verti [akin to Sans. root vertr].

ver-us, a, um, adj. True, real, actual.

ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [for vos-ter; fr. voc] Your. vestig-Ium, Ii, n. [vestig-o.

"to track"] ("A tracking;—that which is tracked"; hence)

2. Of wild beasts: A foot-print, track.

ves-tis, tis, f. A garment; clothing, dress [akin to Gr. Fegthis, and to Sans. root VAS, "to wear" as clothes; "to put on "l. vět-o, ŭi, Itum, āre, 1. v. a. To forbid.

větŭi, perf. ind. of věto. vět-us, ěris, adj. Old, ancient;

belonging to a former age or ages [prob. akin to fér-os, "a year"]. větus-tas, tātis, f. [for větertas; fr. větus, větěr-is] ("The quality of the vetus"; hence)

Antiquity, ancient times.

vetus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for

věter-tus; fr. větus, věter-is] Old. ancient.

vI-a, æ, f. [akin to věh o. "to carry"] ("The thing that carries or conveys"; hence) A way, road,

vicin-ia, iæ, f. [vicin-us, "neighbouring"] ("The quality of the vicinus"; hence) 1. Neighbourhood, proximity, vicinity. --2. People in the neighbourhood: neighbours, etc .: - at Atl. 10. with plur. verb [\$ 160].

vic-inus, ina, inum, adj. [vic-us, "a village," etc.] (" Of, or belonging to, a vicus"; hence) Neighbouring, adjacent. — 2. With Dat. [\$ 106, (1)]: Near to,

in the neighbourhood of.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.

vĭdĕo, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2. v. n.: 1. Act.: a. To see, behold. -b. To perceive.-2. Pass.: a. To be seen .- b. To seem, appear. - c. Impers.: Visum (est), It has seemed good .- Pass .: videor. visus sum, vidēri [akin to Gr. ίδ-είν, " to see"; Sans. root VID. "to perceive, to know"].

vilis, e, adj. Of trifling value; poor, common, vile.

vil-la, læ, f. dim. [probably for vic-la; fr. vic-us, "a country- | subj. of vito.

house"] A small country-house: a cottage.

villus, i, m. Of animals: A coarse hair; a bristle.

vincio, vinxi, vinctum, vincire, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to vinco] To bind, tie, etc.-At Mid. v. 77, in P. perf. pass. with Acc. of Respect [§§ 142; 100]. — Pass.:

vinc-lor, vinctus sum, vinciri. vinco, vici, victum, vincere. 3. V. a. To conquer, overcome, vanquish .- Pass. : vincor. victus sum, vinci.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vincio.

vinc-ŭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-lo, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) A fastening, etc. vin-um, i, n. Wine: nec longæ vina senectæ=et vina non longæ senectæ, and wine of no long age, i.e. not mellowed by age. new [foir-os].

vir, viri, m. A man [akin to Sans. vira, "a hero"].

virens, ntis, P. pres. of virčo.

vĭr-ĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. To be green, or verdant .- 2. To flourish, be vigorous.

vīres, lum ; see vis. virga, æ, f. A twig.

vir-ilis, ile, adj. [vir] Of, or belonging to. a man.

vis. vis (plur. vīres. jum), f.: 1. Strength, might. - 2. Power. -3. Force, violence, impeluosity [Fis].

vīscēra, um ; see viscus.

viscus, eris (mostly plur.), n.: 1. The inner part of the body: the entrails, viscera. - 2. The flesh.

vīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of viděo.

vī-ta, tæ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vīv-o] ("That which is lived": hence) Life.

vītārim for vītāvērim, perf.

vitiatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vitio.

vĭtĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [viti-um, "a fault"] 1. To make faulty .- 2. Pass.: To be made, or become, faulty.-Pass.: viti-or, ātus sum, āri.

vI-tis, tis, f. A vine [akin to Sans. vitas, "a cane or reed "]. vitium, ii, n.: 1. A fault, error .- 2. Of a wall: A defect,

flaw, etc. vīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a.

To avoid. vivo, vixi, victum, vivere, 3. v. n. To live [akin to Sans. root Jîv1.

vix, adv. Scarcely, with difficulty.

vŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.a.: 1. To call. - 2. Pass.: With Nom. [§ 87, D, a]: To be called or termed. - Pass.: voc-or, atus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root VACH. "to speak "l.

vola, pres. imperat. of 1. vŏlo.

volandi. Gerund in di of 1. vŏlo.

volā-tus, tūs, m. [vol(a)-o, "to fly"] A flying, flight. 1. vol-o. avi. atum. are. 1.

v. n. To fly.

2. vŏl-o, vŏlŭi, velle, v. irreg.:

1. To will, determine, ordain.-2. With Inf .: To wish, or desire, to do, etc. [akin to Gr. βολ, root of $\beta \acute{o}\lambda - o\mu \alpha \iota = \beta o(\dot{v})\lambda o\mu \alpha \iota, "to wish";$

and Sans. root VRI, "to choose" voluntas, tātis, f. [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is, " willing"] (" The quality of the volens"; hence) Will, inclination.

vŏlū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for volv-to; fr. volv-o, "to roll"] ("To roll often or much"; hence) Mentally: To keep revolving.

vo-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vov-čo, "to wish"] ("That which is wished"; hence) A wish, desire.

vovec, vovi, votum, vovec, 2. v. a. ("To vow"; hence) To

wish, desire. vox, vocis, f. [for voc-s; fr. voc-o] ("That which calls out"; hence) The voice.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. A wound kin to Sans. vran-a, "a Sakin to wound"; fr. root VRAN, "to wound "].

vul-tus, tus, m. [prob. 2. vol-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, or expressing one's wish" by the looks : hence) 1. Expression of countenance, mien, looks .-2. Face, countenance.

ADDENDA.

aderam, imperf. ind. of adgum.

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, etc.; hence) With Dat. [§ 107, b] To be present with, to be by, or near to, a person, etc. Orta.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: Or -2. After a verb of doubting. hesitating, etc., to indicate uncertainty: Whether, whether or not.

Apollyn-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [Apollo, Apollin-is, "Apollo," the Roman sun-god; son of Jupiter and Latons, and the god of poetry and music] Of, or belonging to, Apollo.

argill-a, æ, f. White clay

auctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of augeo.

augeo, auxi, auctum, augere, 2. v. a. To increase, enlarge.— Pass.: augeor, auctus sum,

augēri [Gr. αὐξάνω].

Bootes, æ, m. The constella-

tion Boötes [Gr. Βοώτης," Ploughman"]. dignissimus, a, um, sup. of

dignus. fulvus, a, um, adj. Yellow,

of a yellow colour.

hüm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj.
[contr. fr. hömin-ānus; fr. hömo,
höminis, "a man"] Of, or belong-

ing to, man or men; human.
in-justus, justa, justum, adj.
[in, "not"; justus, "just"] Un-

lev-iter, adv. [lev-is," light"]

Lightly, gently.

māter-nus, na, num, adj. [māter, mat(e)r-is, "a mother"] Of, or belonging to a, or one's, etc., mother.

mon., adv. Presently, soon, anon.

öl-us, eris, n. ("The green thing"; hence) Garden-produce, kitchen-herbs, greens, vegetables

[akin to Gr. χλό-η, "a green shoot" of plants, etc.; Sans. har-i, "green"].

para-tus, tus, m. [par(a)-o, "to prepare"] A preparing; pre-paration;—at Phil. 67 in plur.

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] A little. somewhat.

pectus, ŏris, n. The breast. Pittheus (dissyll.), ĕi or ĕos, m. Pittheus, king of Trœzēn, a city of Argölis in ancient S.

city of Argôlis in ancient S. Greece.

Phœbus, i, m. Phæbus; a poetical name of Apollo, the sun-

god [Φοίβος, "Radiant One"]. potent-Ia, Iz, f. [potens, potent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the potens"; hence) Power. night.

ré-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipère, 3. v. a. [for re-capio; fr. re, "again"; capio, "to take"] ("To take again"; hence) To receive, or get, back; to recover.—Pass.: ré-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi.

sēculum, i, n. Of an indefinite time: An age.

sēcum=cum se; see cum. sĕnec-ta, tæ, f. [for sĕnic-ta; fr. sĕnex, (old gen.) sĕnic-is, "old"] ("The state, or condition, of the senex"; hence) Old age.

tot, num. adj. indecl. So many.

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